

Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

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West Virginia

Labor Market Trends

September 1985

STATE

HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT Total employment in West Virginia declined 2,700 during the past month to an estimated 640,000 at mid-September. The principal cause was a seasonal reduction in the self-employed, unpaid family, and domestics in private households category, as young people returned to school and summer yard work and similar activities dropped off. The loss was less than normal for an August-September interval since the Governor's Summer Jobs Program ended prior to the August survey week this year.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment expanded 500 over the month to 587,800. A number of manufacturing industries suffered cutbacks during the last month, principally shoes, glass, machinery, electrical equipment, and chemicals. These combined to lower manufacturing employment 800 to 87,600 in September. Moving counter to this trend, primary metals advanced 300 and gains of 100 each were recorded in lumber and apparel.

Nonmanufacturing employment rose 1,400 to 500,300. The coal industry picked up 400 but unfortunately oil and gas extraction cut back an equal amount. Contract construction moved toward its seasonal peak, normally October, by hiring 600 more, adding to an in-

dustrial total of 27,200. Employment in transportation and public utilities dropped 300, due mainly to seasonal losses in electric, gas, and sanitary services. Trade employment fell 500, 400 of it in the wholesale sector as many firms reported minor losses. Seasonal gains in private schools (700) and social services (400) raised employment in the service sector 400 despite seasonal losses in amusements and a drop of 300 in health services. With the start up of the fall term, state colleges and universities increased 400 and county school systems added 1,900. This hiring raised government employment 1,400 to 124,600. It should be noted that teachers normally are counted as employed year round.

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment dropped 2,200 during the past month to a September 1985 level of 63,700. The principal factor in this improvement was the number of youth who gave up the search for work to return to school for the fall semester. The rate of unemployment declined to 9.0 percent of the state's labor force, off .3 percent from August.

SUMMARY

Total employment decreased by 2,700. Total unemployment decreased by 2,200.

The unemployment rate for September dropped by 0.3 to 9.0 percent.

Notable industry changes between August and September 1985 were:

Durable Goods	(- 200)	Retail Trade	(- 200)
Nondurable Goods	(- 800)	Fin., Ins., Real Est.	(- 200)
Bituminous Coal Mining	(+ 400)	Services	(+ 400)
Construction	(+ 600)	State Government	(+ 200)
Trans., Public Utilities	(- 300)	Local Government	(+1,300)
Wholesale Trade	(- 400)		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1985

	Number of Persons			Net Change to	
	Sept. 1985	Aug.** 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985 Aug. 1985	From: Sept. 1984
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	703.7	708.6	725.0	- 4.9	-21.3
Total Employment	640.0	642.7	657.7	- 2.7	-17.7
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestic in Private Households, and Agricultural Workers	65.4	68.5	68.6	- 3.1	- 3.2
Total Unemployment	63.7	65.9	67.3	- 2.2	- 3.6
Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.3	9.3	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	758.5	757.4	757.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.8
Total Employment	663.0	663.1	663.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Total Unemployment	95.5	94.3	94.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
Unemployment Rate	12.6	12.4	12.4	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	587.8	587.3	603.8	+ .5	-16.0
Manufacturing	87.6	88.4	91.8	- .8	- 4.2
Durable Goods	48.7	48.9	51.3	- .2	- 2.6
Lumber and Furniture	6.3	6.2	6.4	+ .1	- .1
Stone, Clay, and Glass	9.7	9.8	10.2	- .1	- .5
Primary Metals	14.9	14.6	15.8	+ .3	- .9
Fabricated Metals	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- .1
Machinery, Except Electrical	6.0	6.1	6.1	- .1	- .1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	3.1	3.4	3.6	- .3	- .5
Other Durable Goods <u>1/</u>	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- .4
Nondurable Goods	38.8	39.6	40.5	- .8	- 1.7
Food	4.7	4.7	5.0	0.0	- .3
Apparel	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ .1	- .1
Printing and Publishing	4.6	4.7	4.5	- .1	+ .1
Chemicals	19.7	20.2	20.3	- .5	- .6
Other Nondurable Goods <u>2/</u>	6.0	6.2	6.8	- .2	- .8
Nonmanufacturing	500.3	498.9	512.0	+ 1.4	-11.7
Mining	44.8	44.8	50.2	0.0	- 5.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	37.8	37.4	42.8	+ .4	- 5.0
Oil and Gas Extraction	6.0	6.4	6.3	- .4	- .3
Contract Construction	27.2	26.6	26.9	+ .6	+ .3
Building Construction	7.2	7.0	8.3	+ .2	- 1.1
Heavy Construction	7.9	8.3	7.5	- .4	+ .4
Special Trade Contractors	12.0	11.3	11.1	+ .7	+ .9
Transportation and Public Utilities	38.0	38.3	40.1	- .3	- 2.1
Transportation	17.3	17.4	18.9	- .1	- 1.6
Communication	7.8	7.8	8.2	0.0	- .4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.9	13.1	13.0	- .2	- .1

continued...

September 1985 (continued)

	Number of Persons			Net Change to	
	Sept. 1985	Aug.** 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985 Aug. 1985	From: Sept. 1984
Trade	134.4	134.9	132.1	- .5	+ 2.3
Wholesale	30.0	30.4	30.6	- .4	- .6
Retail	104.3	104.5	101.5	- .2	+ 2.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	5.3	5.5	4.9	- .2	+ .4
General Merchandise Stores	17.3	17.5	17.6	- .2	- .3
Food Stores	20.0	19.8	18.7	+ .2	+ 1.3
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	13.1	13.3	12.9	- .2	+ .2
Apparel and Accessory Stores	5.9	6.1	5.7	- .2	+ .2
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- .1
Eating and Drinking Places	29.0	28.5	27.6	+ .5	+ 1.4
Miscellaneous Retail	9.3	9.3	9.5	0.0	- .2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	23.7	23.9	23.5	- .2	+ .2
Banking	10.3	10.4	10.1	- .1	+ .2
Insurance Carriers, Agents, and Brokers	6.0	6.1	6.0	- .1	0.0
Services	107.6	107.2	109.8	+ .4	- 2.2
Hotels	7.4	7.3	7.5	+ .1	- .1
Personal Services	6.0	6.1	6.1	- .1	- .1
Business and Repair Services	14.3	14.3	14.4	0.0	- .1
Amusements Including Motion Pictures	4.9	5.3	5.9	- .4	- 1.0
Health Services	42.4	42.7	43.3	- .3	- .9
Educational Services	4.0	3.3	4.7	+ .7	- .7
Social Services	6.1	5.7	5.6	+ .4	+ .5
Membership Organizations	14.2	14.2	14.2	0.0	0.0
Government	124.6	123.2	129.5	+ 1.4	- 4.9
Federal	15.4	15.4	15.5	0.0	- .1
Hospitals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	- .1
All Others	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0
State	39.3	39.1	43.8	+ .2	- 4.5
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Education	15.7	15.3	16.4	+ .4	- .7
All Others	20.3	20.5	24.2	- .2	- 3.9
Local	70.0	68.7	70.3	+ 1.3	- .3
Hospitals	5.5	5.6	5.6	- .1	- .1
Education	45.0	43.1	45.2	+ 1.9	- .2
All Others	19.4	20.0	19.4	- .6	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	1.8	1.7	0.0	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
 2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

September 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985*	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985*	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985*	Sept. 1984
Total Manufacturing	\$402.98	\$400.70	\$403.38	39.2	39.4	40.5	\$10.28	\$10.17	\$ 9.96
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	382.78	379.20	368.54	39.3	39.5	39.5	9.74	9.60	9.33
Primary Metals Industries	535.28	517.20	535.39	39.1	40.0	39.6	13.69	12.93	13.52
Fabricated Metals Products	375.07	370.00	365.72	40.2	40.0	40.5	9.33	9.25	9.03
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	400.92	392.03	393.02	39.0	39.4	39.9	10.28	9.95	9.85
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	387.39	409.22	448.92	34.9	39.5	43.5	11.10	10.36	10.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	592.91	585.86	594.97	42.2	41.2	44.5	14.05	14.22	13.37
Bituminous Coal Mining	652.54	616.94	637.14	41.3	39.7	41.0	15.80	15.54	15.54
Contract Construction	540.79	564.05	536.77	38.6	38.9	38.7	14.01	14.50	13.87

*Revised

This series includes 63,100 manufacturing, 30,600 bituminous coal mining, and 23,300 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

There were 7 favorable West Virginia indicators in September, down from 13 in August but still higher than the 5 favorable in September 1984. The biggest change from August took place in the unemployment indices. Whereas 5 of the 7 had been positive then, only 2 were in September. The unadjusted insured unemployment rate continued to decline. In the 9 months of 1985, this pointer has been favorable 7 times. Average weekly initial claims (unadjusted) was the only other favorable unemployment indicator this month.

Two of the 3 money indicators were favorable in September, one more than in August. Only one of the input indicators registered a welcoming sign in September, down from 3 in August. Average weekly hours in bituminous coal mining rose, gaining in 6 of the 9 months in 1985. Commercial and industrial electric power sales pushed upward this month, not only the unadjusted but also the seasonally-adjusted indicator. No other output indicator echoed the same drive. Both have been unfavorable most of the time in 1985.

The 4 coal mining indicators were mixed. Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours in coal mining both advanced. At the same time coal production dropped, both in absolute terms and in the seasonally-adjusted form. This combination of circumstances is likely to mitigate against increases in employment in the mining industry.

So far in 1985, the indicators have been on the right track more than they were in the comparable period of 1984. However, in both 1983 and 1984, the number of favorable indicators dipped in October but revived before the start of a new year. That pattern could be repeated in 1985.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The median unemployment rate for West Virginia's 55 counties jumped from 9.1 percent in August to 10.0 percent in September, even though the total unemployment rate for the state declined from 9.3 percent to 9.0 percent during the same period. The statewide average gives greater weight to the large counties than it does to the small, whereas the median weighs each county equally. There were some shifts among the smaller counties. For example, in September there were 13 with unemployment rates between 10.0 percent and 11.9 percent, but there were only 7 such counties in August. The number of counties with unemployment rates in double digits rose from 26 in August to 28 in September.

Fifteen counties had total employment of 10,000 or more, and at the same time, had unemployment rates in single digits. These were: Berkeley, Cabell, Greenbrier, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Mercer, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Upshur, Wayne, and Wood. They had almost 58 percent of the total employment in West Virginia. In 7 of the 9 months of 1985, there have been 10 or more such counties. During the whole of 1984, there were 10 or more such counties in 8 of the months.

For those counties in which mining was the largest industry of unemployment, the median unemployment rate was 12.4 percent. This was well above the statewide median.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

September 1985

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Fiscal Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings				Applicant/ Openings Fiscal Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End-of-Month
			Received Fiscal Year to Date 2/	Unfilled		Filled		
				Total	30 Days or More	Total		
TOTAL <u>3/</u>	74,488	38,838	12,726	6,036	4,691	13,655	5.9	6.4
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	5,259	3,041	383	292	201	163	13.7	10.4
Clerical and Sales	13,162	7,271	2,585	2,125	1,746	1,706	5.1	3.4
Services	7,711	4,026	2,690	1,416	886	1,681	2.9	2.8
Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry	344	193	42	31	29	58	8.2	6.2
Processing	1,249	766	192	101	93	128	6.5	7.6
Machine Trades	3,855	2,396	203	128	89	124	19.0	18.7
Benchwork	1,702	1,088	150	196	189	71	11.3	5.6
Structural Work	9,931	5,617	738	538	390	395	13.5	10.4
Miscellaneous	13,575	6,929	5,683	1,189	1,055	9,261	2.4	5.8
Transportation	3,402	2,063	239	125	78	140	14.2	16.5
Packaging and Materials Handling	6,144	2,496	5,359	986	921	9,096	1.1	2.5
Other <u>4/</u>	4,029	2,370	85	78	56	25	47.4	30.4
Entry Total <u>5/</u>	17,700	7,538	60	20	13	<u>6/</u>	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.

2/ Period covered: July 1, 1985, through September 30, 1985. Fiscal Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

September 1985

State UI Program Activity	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	Percent Change to Sept. 1985 From:	
				Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Total Initial Claims <u>1/</u>	6,498	7,058	6,649	- 7.9	- 2.3
Total Continued Weeks	76,958	85,939	74,627	-10.5	+ 3.1
Total Benefits Paid	8,306,583	9,181,531	7,779,527	- 9.5	+ 6.8
Total Weeks Compensated	65,250	74,206	65,195	-12.1	+ 0.1
Average Weekly Payment	\$127.30	\$123.73	\$119.33	+ 2.9	+ 6.7
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate <u>2/</u>	3.2	3.6	3.4	-11.1	- 5.9
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	(\$936,103)	(\$873,677)	\$50,420,384	xx	xx
UC Fund Deficit, End of Month	(\$248,911,415)	(\$243,413,293)	(\$258,097,710)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.

2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	6,480	5,720	770	11.8
Berkeley*	18,830	17,520	1,300	6.9
Boone*	9,290	8,610	680	7.3
Braxton	4,020	3,580	440	11.0
Brooke	10,360	9,260	1,100	10.6
Cabell*	35,650	33,080	2,560	7.2
Calhoun	2,620	2,210	410	15.8
Clay	2,860	2,430	440	15.3
Doddridge*	2,660	2,470	190	7.2
Fayette	14,860	12,810	2,060	13.8
Gilmer	3,500	3,270	240	6.7
Grant	4,880	4,510	370	7.5
Greenbrier*	15,380	14,050	1,330	8.7
Hampshire	7,220	5,950	1,270	17.5
Hancock	13,000	12,070	930	7.2
Hardy	5,060	4,780	280	5.6
Harrison*	28,070	25,570	2,490	8.9
Jackson	7,930	6,780	1,160	14.6
Jefferson*	11,620	11,170	460	3.9
Kanawha*	99,490	92,640	6,850	6.9
Lewis	6,750	6,070	680	10.0
Lincoln	6,110	5,210	900	14.7
Logan*	16,740	14,300	2,440	14.6
McDowell	11,360	9,860	1,500	13.2
Marion	21,530	19,110	2,410	11.2
Marshall*	16,220	14,550	1,670	10.3
Mason	8,700	7,680	1,030	11.8
Mercer	27,200	25,270	1,930	7.1
Mineral	10,580	9,660	920	8.7
Mingo	10,460	9,230	1,230	11.7
Monongalia*	28,270	26,910	1,360	4.8
Monroe*	5,200	4,940	260	5.0
Morgan	4,540	4,230	310	6.8
Nicholas	8,770	7,670	1,100	12.5
Ohio*	23,870	21,680	2,190	9.2
Pendleton	3,000	2,830	180	5.8
Pleasants	3,240	2,920	320	9.9
Pocahontas	3,890	3,350	540	13.8
Preston*	11,660	10,760	900	7.7
Putnam*	17,150	15,660	1,490	8.7
Raleigh	29,740	26,660	3,080	10.4
Randolph	12,560	11,130	1,430	11.4
Ritchie	3,370	2,950	420	12.5
Roane	4,860	4,260	600	12.4
Summers	4,490	4,140	350	7.9
Taylor	5,220	4,610	610	11.6
Tucker	3,490	3,110	380	10.8
Tyler	3,910	3,570	340	8.8
Upshur	11,940	11,190	760	6.3
Wayne*	15,590	14,430	1,160	7.4
Webster	2,720	2,350	370	13.6
Wetzel	7,970	7,150	820	10.2
Wirt	1,330	950	370	28.0
Wood*	40,630	37,490	3,150	7.7
Wyoming	6,900	5,730	1,170	16.9

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

September 1985

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,850	107,867	7,984	6.9
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	115,818	107,544	8,274	7.1
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	703,700	640,000	63,700	9.0
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	116,600	108,300	8,300	7.1
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	113,300	105,900	7,400	6.5
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	68,800	64,200	4,700	6.8
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	72,100	66,200	5,900	8.2
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	29,740	26,660	3,080	10.4
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	27,200	25,270	1,930	7.1
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	30,730	28,040	2,690	8.7
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	21,530	19,110	2,410	11.2
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	26,030	22,910	3,130	12.0
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	30,450	28,690	1,760	5.8
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	14,860	12,810	2,060	13.8
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	39,930	37,660	2,260	5.7
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	20,580	18,990	1,590	7.7
WELCH (McDowell County)	11,360	9,860	1,500	13.2

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
 APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
 FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
 (CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
 September 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	7,067	5,918	1,149	16.3
Berkeley*	20,097	18,144	1,953	9.7
Boone*	9,939	8,914	1,025	10.3
Braxton	4,367	3,704	663	15.2
Brooke	11,241	9,589	1,652	14.7
Cabell*	38,096	34,251	3,845	10.1
Calhoun	2,906	2,286	620	21.3
Clay	3,167	2,512	655	20.7
Doddridge*	2,844	2,556	288	10.1
Fayette	16,342	13,258	3,084	18.9
Gilmer	3,736	3,382	354	9.5
Grant	5,221	4,672	549	10.5
Greenbrier*	16,541	14,542	1,999	12.1
Hampshire	8,059	6,162	1,897	23.5
Hancock	13,889	12,493	1,396	10.1
Hardy	5,370	4,948	422	7.9
Harrison*	30,219	26,477	3,742	12.4
Jackson	8,749	7,016	1,733	19.8
Jefferson*	12,248	11,560	688	5.6
Kanawha*	106,188	95,917	10,271	9.7
Lewis	7,297	6,283	1,014	13.9
Lincoln	6,743	5,397	1,346	20.0
Logan*	18,466	14,800	3,666	19.9
McDowell	12,461	10,209	2,252	18.1
Marion	23,408	19,788	3,620	15.5
Marshall*	17,568	15,066	2,502	14.2
Mason	9,488	7,947	1,541	16.2
Mercer	29,053	26,164	2,889	9.9
Mineral	11,738	10,329	1,409	12.0
Mingo	11,397	9,558	1,839	16.1
Monongalia*	29,903	27,859	2,044	6.8
Monroe*	5,506	5,119	387	7.0
Morgan	4,843	4,380	463	9.6
Nicholas	9,585	7,938	1,647	17.2
Ohio*	25,726	22,445	3,281	12.8
Pendleton	3,190	2,927	263	8.2
Pleasants	3,502	3,019	483	13.8
Pocahontas	4,279	3,472	807	18.9
Preston*	12,487	11,136	1,351	10.8
Putnam*	18,446	16,215	2,231	12.1
Raleigh	32,216	27,597	4,619	14.3
Randolph	13,668	11,525	2,143	15.7
Ritchie	3,687	3,055	632	17.1
Roane	5,314	4,408	906	17.0
Summers	4,818	4,287	531	11.0
Taylor	5,683	4,772	911	16.0
Tucker	3,785	3,221	564	14.9
Tyler	4,207	3,691	516	12.3
Upshur	12,716	11,580	1,136	8.9
Wayne*	16,675	14,934	1,741	10.4
Webster	2,984	2,430	554	18.6
Wetzel	8,626	7,404	1,222	14.2
Wirt	1,545	988	557	36.1
Wood*	43,528	38,810	4,718	10.8
Wyoming	7,683	5,935	1,748	22.8

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

September 1985

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,850	107,867	7,984	6.9
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	115,818	107,544	8,274	7.1
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	758,508	662,989	95,519	12.6
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	124,634	112,132	12,502	10.0
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	121,723	107,561	14,162	11.6
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	73,717	65,658	8,059	10.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	77,961	67,621	10,340	13.3
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	32,216	27,597	4,619	14.3
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	29,053	26,164	2,889	9.9
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	33,063	29,033	4,030	12.2
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	23,408	19,788	3,620	15.5
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	28,405	23,714	4,691	16.5
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	32,345	29,704	2,641	8.2
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,342	13,258	3,084	18.9
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	42,390	38,995	3,395	8.0
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	22,047	19,661	2,386	10.8
WELCH (McDowell County)	12,461	10,209	2,252	18.1

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA (Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell slightly (300) during September 1985 in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area. The area's manufacturing sector declined 400, with losses centered in chemicals. Nonmanufacturing employment showed relatively no change, advancing only 100, with employment gains and losses about evenly matched. Compared with September 1984, nonagricultural employment dropped 1,300. Manufacturing was basically unchanged (+100), while nonmanufacturing fell by 1,400, with reductions primarily in bituminous coal mining (500), state government (600), and wholesale trade (400). Health services employment decreased 300 during the comparison period. No significant gains were noted in nonmanufacturing although fabricated metals advanced 300 from September 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined by 200 during September 1985 in the area, with the rate slipping to 7.1 percent from the 7.2 percent recorded for the previous month. Compared with a year ago, a drop of 1,400 was evident in total unemployment. At the same time, the unemployment rate receded from 8.1 percent to 7.1 percent of the labor force.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO (Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment declined by 100 in the Huntington Metropolitan Statistical Area to 105,900 during September. As in other parts of the state, seasonal influences were the cause of the reduction as summer activities were curtailed and students returned to the classroom. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 400 during the month to 97,600. The increase was due mainly to gains in primary and fabricated metals, contract construction and government. Manufacturing employment rose 300 to 20,200 due to the 200 increase in primary and fabricated metals. All other industries in both durable and nondurable goods held steady at their level of the previous month. Nonmanufacturing employment held at the August level as well, standing at 77,400. Contract construction rose towards its normal October peak, rising 200 to 4,400. Trade employment fell by 300 to 25,000, with losses in both wholesale and retail trade. Services retreated 200, falling to 16,400, due to losses in health and amusement and recreation services. Government employment rose by 200 to 18,900 with the onset of the fall school term.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment declined by 400 to 7,400. The principal factor in this improvement was the number of students who gave up the search for employment and returned to school. The unemployment rate recorded a corresponding drop, falling to 6.5 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO (Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment declined by 300 in the Parkersburg Metropolitan Statistical Area to an estimated 64,200 during the past month. Much of the reduction can be attributed to seasonal influences as students returned to school and summer activities tapered off for the year. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined 500 over the month to 56,600. This was due in large part to a labor-management dispute and seasonal cutbacks in the chemical industry. These two sectors combined to lower manufacturing employment by 800 during September. Nonmanufacturing employment rose by 400 to 42,900. Mining remained unchanged as did oil and gas extraction. Contract construction moved up toward a seasonal peak of 3,000, rising from the previous month's level of 2,900. Trade employment fell by 100 to 13,800, mostly due to cutbacks by automobile dealers. Services gained 100, up to 11,300, despite losses in business and amusement and recreation services. Government employment increased by 300 to 9,300, with the start up of the new school year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment remained unchanged from the previous month, holding steady at 4,700, despite students returning to school for the fall term. The unemployment rate held steady as well at 6.8 percent of the state's labor force.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO (Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment declined substantially over the last month with an estimated loss of 500. Most of the change was not reflected in nonagricultural employment with an estimated downturn of only 100. Changes by industry group were also minor with only general merchandise stores and government showing losses greater than 100. Government was off 200 as summer workers returned to school, and general merchandise stores also dropped 200 as market conditions deteriorated and summer employees were removed from payrolls.

UNEMPLOYMENT: A moderate reduction in unemployment dropped the total estimate to 5,900, a figure unchanged from a year ago. The current unemployment rate of 8.2 percent for this metropolitan statistical area is well below the state rate of 9.6 percent.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1985 From:			
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Aug. 1985		Sept. 1984	
	1985	1985	1984	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	116,600	117,500	119,600	-900	-0.8	-3,000	- 2.5
Employment	108,300	109,000	109,900	-700	-0.6	-1,600	- 1.5
Unemployment	8,300	8,500	9,700	-200	-2.4	-1,400	-14.4
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.2	8.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	124,634	124,551	124,493	+ 83	+0.1	+ 141	+ 0.1
Total Employment	112,132	112,437	110,840	-305	-0.3	+1,292	+ 1.2
Total Unemployment	12,502	12,114	13,653	+388	+3.1	-1,151	- 9.2
Unemployment Rate	10.0	9.7	11.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	106,700	107,000	108,000	-300	-0.3	-1,300	- 1.2
Manufacturing	13,400	13,800	13,300	-400	-2.9	+ 100	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	2,400	2,400	2,100	0	0.0	+ 300	+14.3
Fabricated Metal Products	1,700	1,700	1,400	0	0.0	+ 300	+21.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	700	700	800	0	0.0	- 100	-12.5
Nondurable Goods	11,000	11,400	11,100	-400	-3.5	- 100	- 0.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	9,600	10,000	9,700	-400	-4.0	- 100	- 1.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	93,300	93,200	94,700	+100	+0.1	-1,400	- 1.5
Mining	2,600	2,600	3,100	0	0.0	- 500	-16.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,900	1,900	2,400	0	0.0	- 500	-20.8
Contract Construction	5,500	5,400	5,600	+100	+1.9	- 100	- 1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	8,900	8,800	9,100	+100	+1.1	- 200	- 2.2
Trade	27,800	27,800	28,000	0	0.0	- 200	- 0.7
Wholesale	7,700	7,800	8,100	-100	- 1.3	- 400	- 4.9
Retail	20,100	20,000	19,900	+100	+0.5	+ 200	+ 1.0
General Merchandise Stores	3,800	3,900	4,000	-100	-2.6	- 200	- 5.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,700	5,900	5,600	-200	-3.4	+ 100	+ 1.8
Services	22,500	22,600	22,400	-100	-0.4	+ 100	+ 0.4
Health Services	9,000	9,100	9,300	-100	-1.1	- 300	- 3.2
Government	20,300	20,300	21,000	0	0.0	- 700	- 3.3
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 6.7
State	10,000	10,000	10,600	0	0.0	- 600	- 5.7
Local	8,700	8,700	8,900	0	0.0	- 200	- 2.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$528.76	\$515.42	\$524.96	41.7	41.6	43.1	\$12.68	\$12.39	\$12.18
Nondurable Goods	575.17	556.29	558.85	42.7	42.4	43.9	13.47	13.12	12.73
Chemicals	618.45	598.49	593.18	43.4	43.4	44.4	14.25	13.79	13.36

This series includes 6,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for over-time, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1985 From:			
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Aug. 1985		Sept. 1984	
	1985	1985	1984	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	113,300	113,700	116,600	-400	-0.4	-3,300	-2.8
Employment	105,900	106,000	108,300	-100	-0.1	-2,400	-2.2
Unemployment	7,400	7,800	8,300	-400	-5.1	-900	-10.8
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.8	7.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	121,723	121,940	125,496	-217	-0.2	-3,773	-3.1
Total Employment	107,561	107,835	110,360	-274	-0.3	-2,799	-2.6
Total Unemployment	14,162	14,105	15,136	+ 57	+0.4	- 974	-6.9
Unemployment Rate	11.6	11.6	12.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	97,600	97,200	99,700	+400	+0.4	-2,100	-2.1
Manufacturing	20,200	19,900	21,500	+300	+1.5	-1,300	-6.0
Durable Goods	12,400	12,100	13,600	+300	+2.5	-1,200	-8.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass	1,800	1,800	2,000	0	0.0	- 200	-10.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	7,000	6,800	7,700	+200	+2.9	- 700	-9.1
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	2,500	2,500	2,800	0	0.0	- 300	-10.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	0.0	- 100	-9.1
Nondurable Goods	7,800	7,800	7,900	0	0.0	- 100	-1.3
Apparel	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	77,400	77,400	78,200	0	0.0	- 800	-1.0
Mining	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,400	4,200	4,100	+200	+4.8	+ 300	+7.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	7,800	7,800	8,400	0	0.0	- 600	-7.1
Trade	25,000	25,300	25,200	-300	-1.2	- 200	-0.8
Wholesale	5,600	5,700	5,600	-100	-1.8	0	0.0
Retail	19,500	19,600	19,600	-100	-0.5	- 100	-0.5
General Merchandise Stores	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	0.0	- 100	-2.6
Services	16,400	16,600	16,400	-200	-1.2	0	0.0
Health Services	6,300	6,400	6,400	-100	-1.6	- 100	-1.6
Government	18,900	18,700	19,200	+200	+1.1	- 300	-1.6
Federal	2,600	2,700	2,600	-100	-3.7	0	0.0
State	4,200	4,100	4,400	+100	+2.4	- 200	-4.5
Local	12,100	11,900	12,200	+200	+1.7	- 100	-0.8
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$439.30	\$439.68	\$433.94	38.2	38.3	39.2	\$11.50	\$11.48	\$11.07
Durable Goods	470.32	478.08	466.10	38.3	38.9	39.5	12.28	12.29	11.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass	429.73	444.37	417.38	41.6	42.2	41.0	10.33	10.53	10.18
Primary and Fabricated Metals	500.81	527.82	506.05	35.9	38.0	38.6	13.95	13.89	13.11
Machinery	524.88	470.21	470.49	43.2	38.7	40.7	12.15	12.15	11.56
Nondurable Goods	378.48	365.91	362.29	38.0	37.3	38.5	9.96	9.81	9.41

This series includes 14,500 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for over-time, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1985 From:			
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Aug. 1985		Sept. 1984	
	1985	1985	1984	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,800	69,300	69,300	-500	- 0.7	- 500	- 0.7
Employment	64,200	64,500	64,900	-300	- 0.5	- 700	- 1.1
Unemployment	4,700	4,700	4,400	0	0.0	+ 300	+ 6.8
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.8	6.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	73,717	73,961	73,059	-244	- 0.3	+ 658	+ 0.9
Total Employment	65,658	66,227	65,861	-569	- 0.9	- 203	- 0.3
Total Unemployment	8,059	7,734	7,198	+325	+ 4.0	+ 861	+10.7
Unemployment Rate	10.9	10.5	9.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	56,600	57,100	57,600	-500	- 0.9	-1,000	- 1.7
Manufacturing	13,800	14,600	15,000	-800	- 5.5	-1,200	- 8.0
Durable Goods	6,500	7,100	7,700	-600	- 8.5	-1,200	-15.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass	2,000	2,000	2,300	0	0.0	- 300	-13.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	2,400	2,900	3,300	-500	-17.2	- 900	-27.3
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,300	7,500	7,400	-200	- 2.7	- 100	- 1.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	5,300	5,500	5,400	-200	- 3.6	- 100	- 1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 5.3
Nonmanufacturing	42,900	42,500	42,600	+400	+ 0.9	+ 300	+ 0.7
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	3,000	2,900	3,100	+100	+ 3.4	- 100	- 3.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	0.0	- 100	- 4.5
Trade	13,800	13,900	13,600	-100	- 0.7	+ 200	+ 1.5
Wholesale	2,600	2,500	2,500	+100	+ 4.0	+ 100	+ 4.0
Retail	11,200	11,300	11,100	-100	- 0.9	+ 100	+ 0.9
General Merchandise Stores	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 4.8
Services	11,300	11,200	11,000	+100	+ 0.9	+ 300	+ 2.7
Health Services	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 5.4
Government	9,300	9,000	9,300	+300	+ 3.3	0	0.0
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	0.0	- 100	- 5.9
State	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 7.7
Local	6,300	6,000	6,300	+300	+ 5.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	500	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$484.98	\$476.19	\$459.95	41.1	40.7	41.7	\$11.80	\$11.70	\$11.03
Durable Goods	413.52	423.05	417.49	39.8	40.6	41.5	10.39	10.42	10.06
Stone, Clay, and Glass	475.73	467.88	448.56	42.1	42.0	42.0	11.30	11.14	10.68
Primary and Fabricated Metals	414.85	440.59	445.36	38.2	40.2	41.7	10.86	10.96	10.68
Nondurable Goods	569.62	542.64	517.86	42.7	40.8	42.0	13.34	13.30	12.33

This series includes 9,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1985 From:			
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Aug. 1985		Sept. 1984	
	1985	1985	1984	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	72,100	73,000	73,600	-900	- 1.2	-1,500	- 2.0
Employment	66,200	66,700	67,700	-500	- 0.7	-1,500	- 2.2
Unemployment	5,900	6,300	5,900	-400	- 6.3	0	0.0
Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.7	8.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	77,961	78,837	78,594	-876	- 1.1	- 633	- 0.8
Total Employment	67,621	68,377	68,817	-756	- 1.1	-1,196	- 1.8
Total Unemployment	10,340	10,460	9,777	-120	- 1.2	+ 563	+ 5.4
Unemployment Rate	13.3	13.3	12.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	56,800	56,900	58,900	-100	- 0.2	-2,100	- 3.6
Manufacturing	7,100	7,200	8,300	-100	- 1.4	-1,200	-14.5
Durable Goods	2,800	2,900	3,700	-100	- 3.4	- 900	-24.3
Primary and Fabricated Metals	900	1,000	1,600	-100	-10.0	- 700	-43.8
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	0.0	- 100	- 6.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	500	500	600	0	0.0	- 100	-16.7
Nondurable Goods	4,300	4,400	4,600	-100	- 2.3	- 300	- 6.5
Nonmanufacturing	49,600	49,700	50,600	-100	- 0.2	-1,000	- 2.0
Mining	2,500	2,500	3,100	0	0.0	- 600	-19.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,500	2,500	3,100	0	0.0	- 600	-19.4
Contract Construction	2,600	2,500	2,500	+100	+ 4.0	+ 100	+ 4.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	3,200	3,300	3,400	-100	- 3.0	- 200	- 5.9
Trade	14,900	15,000	15,000	-100	- 0.7	- 100	- 0.7
Wholesale	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	12,100	12,200	12,200	-100	- 0.8	- 100	- 0.8
General Merchandise Stores	2,200	2,400	2,500	-200	- 8.3	- 300	-12.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,200	3,100	2,900	+100	+ 3.2	+ 300	+10.3
Services	14,300	14,200	14,600	+100	+ 0.7	- 300	- 2.1
Health Services	7,200	7,300	7,300	-100	- 1.4	- 100	- 1.4
Government	8,900	9,100	9,000	-200	- 2.2	- 100	- 1.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	- 100	- 5.6
Local	6,500	6,700	6,500	-200	- 3.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	800	800	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.**	Sept.
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$496.13	\$471.58	\$463.65	40.5	40.1	40.6	\$12.25	\$11.76	\$11.42
Durable Goods	379.66	371.20	399.68	41.0	40.0	39.3	9.26	9.28	10.17
Primary and Fabricated Metals	318.30	279.34	417.01	39.2	33.9	38.9	8.12	8.24	10.72
Machinery	447.30	462.05	420.03	42.6	44.3	39.7	10.50	10.43	10.58
Nondurable Goods	559.58	526.91	520.83	40.2	40.1	41.8	13.92	13.14	12.46

This series includes 4,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

WHEN YOU NEED WORKERS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Summersville	521 Main Street	872-2950
Fairmont	213 Jackson Avenue	363-5550	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333			

Administrative Offices

112 California Avenue
Charleston, WV 25305-0112

Department of Employment Security
Charleston West Virginia 25305-0112

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Postage and Fees Paid-
Employment Security Mail
Lab 449

Third Class



Congressional Information Service
SRA-Acquisitions
4520 East-West Highway
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Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia

Labor Market Trends

December 1985

S T A T E

H I G H L I G H T S

E M P L O Y M E N T Total employment in West Virginia dipped 1,400 during the past month to a year's end level of 642,500. Employment normally declines between November and December and this year the drop was somewhat less than usual as many employees, idle due to the November floods, returned to work. Otherwise, seasonality dominated changes in the employment picture. Employment now trails December 1984 by 3,600. Employment next month will probably exceed its year-ago level. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment moved up 900 since November to a mid-December 1985 mark of 594,200. Manufacturing employment increased a like amount to 87,300. The return to work of employees whose plants were shut down by the flooding in November was the principal factor in the manufacturing expansion. The lumber and furniture industry advanced 400 and food regained 800. Scattered small seasonal layoffs were also recorded. Nonmanufacturing employment declined a miniscule 100 to 506,900. The mining industry gave up 300, some 200 in coal mining while oil and gas extraction was off 100 due to the weather. Winter weather, rather severe through December, drove construction employment down 700 to 24,600. Job losses were concentrated in heavy construction, the most vulnerable branch of the industry to weather conditions. Christmas buying boosted employment in department stores 1,400, food stores 400, and apparel

shops 400 to raise employment in trade 1,200 overall to 136,100. As trade reflects such a broad variety of selling activities with different seasonal characteristics, employment in automobile dealerships and service stations dropped 400 and eating and drinking places gave up 800 over the month. While services continues to be a growing industry, seasonal factors dominated changes here, too, with employment 300 below the month-ago level. Layoffs were recorded in both the hotel and amusement sectors. Minor ups and downs left government employment unchanged at its 129,200 of a month ago. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment now trails December last year by 1,400. Job losses were concentrated in manufacturing (-3,200) and government (-4,400), the latter due to the expiration of the Emergency Employment Program which was in being last year.

U N E M P L O Y M E N T Unemployment climbed 2,400 during the past month to 70,900 at mid-December 1985. This reflects job losses principally in mining and construction. A small increase in the labor force reflected the addition of temporary Christmas jobholders in trade rather than permanent labor force participants. At the present time, some 9.9 percent of the state's labor force is idle. Unemployment is now 9,100 below its year-ago level.

Summary

Total employment decreased by 1,400. Total unemployment increased by 2,400.

The unemployment rate for December increased by 0.3 to 9.9 percent.

Notable industry changes between November and December 1985 were:

Lumber and Furniture	(-400)	Mining	(- 300)
Stone, Clay, and Glass	(-200)	Construction	(- 700)
Primary Metals	(+200)	Transportation	(+ 200)
Food	(+800)	Retail Trade	(+1,200)
Chemicals	(-200)	Services	(- 300)
Other Nondurables	(+400)		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1985

	Number of Persons			Net Change to Dec. 1985 From:	
	Dec. 1985	Nov.** 1985	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
<u>*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)</u>					
Civilian Labor Force	713.5	712.4	726.2	+ 1.1	-12.7
Total Employment	642.5	643.9	646.1	- 1.4	- 3.6
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestic in Private Households, and Agricultural Workers	62.0	64.2	64.7	- 2.2	- 2.7
Total Unemployment	70.9	68.5	80.0	+ 2.4	- 9.1
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.6	11.0	xx	xx
<u>*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)</u>					
Labor Force	770.6	778.0	775.8	- 7.4	- 5.2
Total Employment	675.0	672.2	650.8	+ 2.8	+24.2
Total Unemployment	95.6	105.9	124.9	-10.3	-29.3
Unemployment Rate	12.4	13.6	16.1	xx	xx
<u>Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series</u>					
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	594.2	593.3	595.6	+ 0.9	- 1.4
Manufacturing	87.3	86.4	90.5	+ 0.9	- 3.2
Durable Goods	48.7	48.7	50.3	0.0	- 1.6
Lumber and Furniture	6.2	5.8	6.2	+ 0.4	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass	9.6	9.8	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
Primary Metals	15.5	15.3	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metals	5.3	5.4	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	6.0	5.9	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	3.0	3.0	3.4	0.0	- 0.4
Other Durable Goods <u>1/</u>	3.2	3.3	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	38.6	37.7	40.2	+ 0.9	- 1.6
Food	4.7	3.9	4.8	+ 0.8	- 0.1
Apparel	3.6	3.7	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	4.6	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Chemicals	19.4	19.6	20.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Other Nondurable Goods <u>2/</u>	6.3	5.9	6.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Nonmanufacturing	506.9	507.0	505.0	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Mining	42.6	42.9	41.9	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	36.2	36.4	34.5	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Oil and Gas Extraction	5.4	5.5	6.4	- 0.1	- 1.0
Contract Construction	24.6	25.3	22.5	- 0.7	+ 2.1
Building Construction	7.0	7.0	7.3	0.0	- 0.3
Heavy Construction	6.8	7.5	5.5	- 0.7	+ 1.3
Special Trade Contractors	10.8	10.8	9.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	37.4	37.3	39.0	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Transportation	17.0	16.8	18.0	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Communication	7.7	7.7	8.0	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.7	12.7	13.0	0.0	- 0.3

continued...

December 1985 (continued)

	Number of Persons			Net Change to Dec. 1985 From:	
	Dec. 1985	Nov.** 1985	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
Trade	136.1	134.9	135.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale	29.6	29.6	30.3	0.0	- 0.7
Retail	106.5	105.3	105.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	20.2	18.8	20.5	+ 1.4	- 0.3
Food Stores	20.4	20.0	19.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	12.4	12.8	12.7	- 0.4	- 0.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	6.6	6.2	6.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Eating and Drinking Places	27.3	28.1	27.6	- 0.8	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Retail	10.2	9.9	10.2	+ 0.3	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	23.8	23.8	23.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Banking	10.4	10.4	10.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents, and Brokers	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	113.3	113.6	108.8	- 0.3	+ 4.5
Hotels	7.0	7.3	6.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Personal Services	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Business and Repair Services	15.5	15.5	14.3	0.0	+ 1.2
Amusements Including Motion Pictures	4.4	4.6	3.9	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	43.3	43.2	43.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	5.2	5.3	6.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Social Services	6.4	6.3	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Membership Organizations	17.2	17.2	14.2	0.0	+ 3.0
Government	129.2	129.2	133.6	0.0	- 4.4
Federal	15.3	15.3	15.3	0.0	0.0
Hospitals	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
US Postal Service	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
All Others	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0
State	41.6	41.5	46.0	+ 0.1	- 4.4
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Education	18.6	18.8	18.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
All Others	19.6	19.4	23.8	+ 0.2	- 4.2
Local	72.3	72.4	72.3	- 0.1	0.0
Hospitals	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Education	47.7	47.6	47.7	+ 0.1	0.0
All Others	18.9	19.2	19.0	- 0.3	- 0.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.9	0.9	1.0	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
 2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

December 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1985	1985*	1984	1985	1985*	1984	1985	1985*	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$418.72	\$421.25	\$405.81	40.3	40.7	40.1	\$10.39	\$10.35	\$10.12
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	372.06	380.39	381.79	39.0	39.5	38.8	9.54	9.63	9.84
Primary Metals Industries	558.78	553.56	528.63	42.3	42.0	40.2	13.21	13.18	13.15
Fabricated Metals Products	389.34	368.78	365.82	41.2	39.4	39.0	9.45	9.36	9.38
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	370.95	399.19	405.34	35.6	40.2	39.7	10.42	9.93	10.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	448.06	445.73	411.93	43.0	42.9	39.8	10.42	10.39	10.35
Chemicals and Allied Products	625.05	628.13	602.41	42.9	43.2	44.1	14.57	14.54	13.66
Bituminous Coal Mining	659.87	620.68	617.40	42.6	40.7	39.3	15.49	15.25	15.71
Contract Construction	499.13	470.73	480.13	37.0	35.5	35.2	13.49	13.26	13.64

*Revised

This series includes 62,700 manufacturing, 29,600 bituminous coal mining, and 21,500 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

In December, 7 of the West Virginia indicators were favorable, up from 6 in November. A year ago, 15 indicators were favorable. Two of the 3 money indicators were in the plus column. Average weekly earnings in coal mining and motor vehicle tax receipts were up.

Only one of the 3 input indicators was positive. Average weekly hours in coal mining gained ground during the month. Three of the 5 output indicators were agreeable. Telephone toll messages communicated upward momentum. Commercial and industrial electric power sales, both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, were also improved.

Of the 7 unemployment indicators, only one was favorable in December. The seasonally adjusted insured unemployment rate was down from its November level. These indicators have been weak for several months, with August the last month in which a majority of the unemployment indicators gave good performances.

For 1985 as a whole, average weekly hours in coal mining was the most notable indicator in 8 of the 12 months. Following closely with 7 favorables during the same period were: average weekly earnings in manufacturing; average weekly earnings in coal mining; seasonally adjusted coal production; and the insured unemployment rates. The indicators most negative during the year were the 2 average weekly hours in manufacturing.

The indicators, therefore, pinpointed 2 major weaknesses in the West Virginia economy. Coal mining employment decreased throughout the year, with mine operators extending average weekly hours when it became necessary to expand production. Manufacturing employment also cut back during the year, but average weekly hours also declined more often than not.

Also in 1985, there was an average of 9 favorable indicators per month. In 1984, this number was 8. Consequently, there was little more sign of upward movement in 1985 than there had been in 1984.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The median unemployment rate for West Virginia's 55 counties slid to 11.2 percent in December from 11.3 percent in November, despite the fact that the rate increased in 39 counties and decreased in only 14. The number of counties with unemployment rates in double digits was 32, the same as in November.

There were 14 counties in which employment totaled 10,000 or more and in which the unemployment rate was in single digits: Berkeley, Cabell, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marshall, Mercer, Monongalia, Ohio, Putnam, Upshur, Wayne, and Wood. These counties accounted for 56.8 percent of total employment in West Virginia.

When the counties are classified according to the leading industry of unemployment, the 14 mining counties had a median unemployment rate of 13.1 percent, the 16 construction counties, 11.4 percent and the 20 manufacturing counties, 10.3 percent. There were 5 other counties, the median unemployment rate of which was 9.7 percent.

A few counties experienced dramatic improvements in their unemployment rates. Hardy, Pendleton, Pocahontas, and Tucker Counties had unemployment rates of 20.0 percent or more in November. None of these were in that category during December, while Hardy and Pendleton Counties even had single digit rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

December 1985

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Fiscal Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings				Applicant/ Openings Fiscal Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End-of-Month
			Received Fiscal Year to Date 2/	Unfilled		Filled		
				Total	30 Days or More	Total		
TOTAL 3/	95,299	31,809	18,745	4,645	3,884	18,504	5.1	6.8
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	6,752	2,536	652	229	182	261	10.4	11.1
Clerical and Sales	17,215	5,690	4,657	1,758	1,492	3,303	3.7	3.2
Services	10,289	3,474	4,514	1,064	812	3,229	2.3	3.3
Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry	423	155	64	36	33	70	6.6	4.3
Processing	1,571	688	298	36	34	206	5.3	19.1
Machine Trades	4,818	2,008	352	93	79	243	13.7	21.6
Benchwork	2,231	915	401	255	214	174	5.6	3.6
Structural Work	12,648	4,964	1,219	449	368	657	10.4	11.1
Miscellaneous	16,447	5,787	6,526	716	663	10,291	2.5	8.1
Transportation	4,429	1,937	393	93	79	229	11.3	20.8
Packaging and Materials Handling	7,205	1,945	6,005	552	515	10,013	1.2	3.5
Other 4/	4,813	1,905	128	71	69	49	37.6	26.8
Entry Total 5/	22,146	5,338	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.

2/ Period covered: July 1, 1985, through December 31, 1985. Fiscal Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

December 1985

State UI Program Activity	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	Percent Change to	
				Dec. 1985 From: Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
Total Initial Claims 1/	12,534	11,278	11,050	+11.1	+13.4
Total Continued Weeks	111,278	88,919	131,376	+25.1	-15.3
Total Benefits Paid	\$12,568,460	\$10,073,274	\$16,533,333	+24.8	-24.0
Total Weeks Compensated	95,690	74,960	115,495	+27.7	-17.1
Average Weekly Payment	\$131.35	\$134.38	\$143.15	- 2.3	- 8.2
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	4.7	4.7	6.3	0.0	-25.4
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	(\$2,615,788)	(\$1,844,062)	\$32,288,896	xx	xx
UC Fund Deficit, End of Month	(\$256,554,206)	(\$246,021,895)	(\$275,975,135)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.

2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	6,780	5,870	910	13.4
Berkeley*	19,020	17,430	1,590	8.4
Boone*	9,220	8,650	570	6.2
Braxton	4,210	3,560	650	15.4
Brooke	10,230	9,300	930	9.1
Cabell*	36,660	34,140	2,520	6.9
Calhoun	2,740	2,180	560	20.5
Clay	2,640	2,130	510	19.3
Doddridge*	2,730	2,510	220	8.2
Fayette	15,460	13,230	2,230	14.4
Gilmer	3,640	3,350	290	8.0
Grant	4,900	4,180	730	14.8
Greenbrier*	15,600	13,490	2,120	13.6
Hampshire	6,350	5,740	620	9.7
Hancock	13,140	12,110	1,020	7.8
Hardy	4,630	4,180	450	9.7
Harrison*	28,560	25,960	2,590	9.1
Jackson	8,180	6,860	1,310	16.1
Jefferson*	11,550	11,100	440	3.8
Kanawha*	101,760	94,910	6,850	6.7
Lewis	6,650	5,930	720	10.8
Lincoln	6,230	5,270	960	15.4
Logan*	17,020	14,360	2,670	15.7
McDowell	11,880	10,020	1,860	15.6
Marion	21,750	19,070	2,680	12.3
Marshall*	16,180	14,740	1,430	8.9
Mason	8,730	7,530	1,200	13.7
Mercer	28,190	25,990	2,190	7.8
Mineral	10,860	9,700	1,160	10.6
Mingo	10,570	9,200	1,370	12.9
Monongalia*	27,990	25,940	2,060	7.3
Monroe*	5,140	4,750	390	7.6
Morgan	4,610	4,200	410	8.9
Nicholas	9,220	7,750	1,470	15.9
Ohio*	23,890	21,970	1,930	8.1
Pendleton	2,820	2,550	280	9.8
Pleasants	3,160	2,830	340	10.6
Pocahontas	3,920	3,280	640	16.4
Preston*	11,660	10,370	1,290	11.1
Putnam*	17,660	16,040	1,620	9.2
Raleigh	30,220	26,810	3,410	11.3
Randolph	12,460	10,860	1,600	12.8
Ritchie	3,400	2,870	530	15.6
Roane	4,870	4,140	740	15.1
Summers	4,480	3,930	550	12.3
Taylor	5,330	4,620	710	13.3
Tucker	3,490	2,840	650	18.6
Tyler	3,770	3,350	420	11.2
Upshur	12,420	11,460	950	7.7
Wayne*	16,100	14,890	1,210	7.5
Webster	2,750	2,270	480	17.6
Wetzel	8,180	7,170	1,010	12.4
Wirt	1,390	950	440	31.5
Wood*	41,420	38,140	3,280	7.9
Wyoming	7,110	5,910	1,200	16.9

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

December 1985

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,780	108,063	7,717	6.7
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	116,229	108,206	8,023	6.9
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	713,500	642,500	70,900	9.9
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	119,400	110,900	8,500	7.1
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,200	108,500	3,600	7.4
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	70,200	65,000	5,200	7.4
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	72,500	66,700	5,800	8.0
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	30,220	26,810	3,410	11.3
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	28,190	25,990	2,190	7.8
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	31,290	28,470	2,820	9.0
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	21,750	19,070	2,680	12.3
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	26,240	23,000	3,240	12.3
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	30,570	28,530	2,040	6.7
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	15,460	13,230	2,230	14.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	39,650	36,300	3,350	8.4
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	20,740	18,230	2,510	12.1
WELCH (McDowell County)	11,880	10,020	1,860	15.6

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
December 1985

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	7,388	6,165	1,223	16.6
Berkeley*	20,440	18,291	2,149	10.5
Boone*	9,846	9,076	770	7.8
Braxton	4,613	3,738	875	19.0
Brooke	11,014	9,759	1,255	11.4
Cabell*	39,228	35,832	3,396	8.7
Calhoun	3,046	2,289	757	24.9
Clay	2,927	2,237	690	23.6
Doddridge*	2,932	2,630	302	10.3
Fayette	16,896	13,883	3,013	17.8
Gilmer	3,910	3,514	396	10.1
Grant	5,365	4,384	981	18.3
Greenbrier*	17,011	14,155	2,856	16.8
Hampshire	6,850	6,019	831	12.1
Hancock	14,095	12,714	1,381	9.8
Hardy	4,988	4,385	603	12.1
Harrison*	30,747	27,249	3,498	11.4
Jackson	8,974	7,201	1,773	19.8
Jefferson*	12,251	11,655	596	4.9
Kanawha*	108,853	99,611	9,242	8.5
Lewis	7,196	6,226	970	13.5
Lincoln	6,823	5,526	1,297	19.0
Logan*	18,668	15,067	3,601	19.3
McDowell	13,025	10,517	2,508	19.3
Marion	23,630	20,019	3,611	15.3
Marshall*	17,406	15,474	1,932	11.1
Mason	9,518	7,906	1,612	16.9
Mercer	30,242	27,281	2,961	9.8
Mineral	12,224	10,803	1,421	11.6
Mingo	11,503	9,660	1,843	16.0
Monongalia*	29,998	27,222	2,776	9.3
Monroe*	5,514	4,983	531	9.6
Morgan	4,959	4,409	550	11.1
Nicholas	10,111	8,133	1,978	19.6
Ohio*	25,656	23,054	2,602	10.1
Pendleton	3,046	2,674	372	12.2
Pleasants	3,422	2,969	453	13.2
Pocahontas	4,309	3,443	866	20.1
Preston*	12,619	10,881	1,738	13.8
Putnam*	19,023	16,839	2,184	11.5
Raleigh	32,741	28,142	4,599	14.0
Randolph	13,558	11,398	2,160	15.9
Ritchie	3,723	3,007	716	19.2
Roane	5,337	4,341	996	18.7
Summers	4,870	4,126	744	15.3
Taylor	5,802	4,847	955	16.5
Tucker	3,861	2,982	879	22.8
Tyler	4,079	3,511	568	13.9
Upshur	13,318	12,030	1,288	9.7
Wayne*	17,256	15,624	1,632	9.5
Webster	3,031	2,378	653	21.5
Wetzel	8,891	7,523	1,368	15.4
Wirt	1,588	998	590	37.2
Wood*	44,462	40,035	4,427	10.0
Wyoming	7,823	6,200	1,623	20.7

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

December 1985

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,780	108,063	7,717	6.7
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	116,229	108,206	8,023	6.9
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	770,605	675,014	95,591	12.4
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	127,876	116,450	11,426	8.9
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	126,217	110,478	15,739	12.5
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	74,911	67,076	7,835	10.5
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	77,708	68,724	8,984	11.6
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	32,741	28,142	4,599	14.0
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	30,242	27,281	2,961	9.8
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	33,679	29,879	3,800	11.3
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	23,630	20,019	3,611	15.3
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	28,514	24,143	4,371	15.3
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	32,691	29,946	2,745	8.4
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,896	13,883	3,013	17.8
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	42,617	38,103	4,514	10.6
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	22,525	19,138	3,387	15.0
WELCH (McDowell County)	13,025	10,517	2,508	19.3

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the area remained essentially unchanged, extending a weak 200 during December 1985. The only noticeable movements occurred in nonmanufacturing where ground was gained by retail trade of 500 and state government 300. Employment gains made in retail trade were seasonal. Comparison with December 1984 nonagricultural wage and salary data revealed a growth of 1,500 jobholders, exclusively in the nonmanufacturing sector (1,700). Services advanced 1,400 over the year, while retail trade and contract construction showed significant increases of 600 and 500, respectively. Wholesale trade fell 500 for the year, offsetting the progress scored in the retail sector. No labor-management disputes were recorded in the area during December 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Labor force series data for December 1985 (as calculated by the West Virginia Department of Employment Security) indicated a boost of 500 unemployed for the area. The unemployment rate rose to 7.1 percent over November 1985. Total unemployment trimmed 1,600 in the yearly comparison. The area's unemployment rate also dropped from 8.5 percent registered for December 1984 to the current level of 7.1 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment declined by 400 in the area to 108,500 during December 1985. Aside from small decreases in machinery and transportation equipment and contract construction of 100 each, there were no other noticeable downward changes during December. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 400 over the month to 100,300. This was due mainly to a small increase of 100 in manufacturing and a somewhat larger advance of 300 in nonmanufacturing, with the latter linked to normal seasonal hiring activity. In manufacturing employment, all sectors except two remained unmoved from November. These two, machinery and transportation equipment and chemicals and allied products, actually canceled each other with an improvement of 100 shown by the former and a drop of 100 reported by the latter. Nonmanufacturing was unaltered except for contract construction with a loss of 100 and trade edging upward by 300. Overall, the area's employment status remained essentially on a plateau with the previous month.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment inched forward 200 over the month to 8,600, with the unemployment rate climbing an anemic 0.3 percent to 7.4 percent. Compared with a year ago, unemployment slipped 800 from 9,400 to 8,600. The unemployment rate also recorded a corresponding drop, falling to 7.4 percent from the December 1984 rate of 8.1 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment rose marginally by 100 in the area to an estimated 65,000 during December 1985. The increase can be attributed to seasonal influences as area retailers began hiring for the Christmas shopping season. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 300 during the month to 57,800. This gain was also due to seasonal hiring activity in the retail trade sector. Manufacturing employment declined by 200, with the largest loss (100) in primary and fabricated metals. All other manufacturing sectors remained unchanged. Nonmanufacturing moved up 400 to 43,700, with all sectors except trade (+500) remaining unchanged.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment in the area grew by 400 to 5,200. The unemployment rate also edged up from 6.8 percent to 7.4 percent, though the higher figure is still substantially below the current state rate of 9.9 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Nonagricultural employment has stabilized in this area. The current, month-ago, and year-ago estimates differ only slightly. In the short term, the only significant change was in nonmanufacturing as the Christmas season helped push trade up by 300. December's total employment fell 300, or 0.4 percent, from the previous month.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The good news may also be the bad news in terms of unemployment. The total number of unemployed continued to decline but the labor force receded at only a slightly lesser pace. Over the year, unemployment was reduced by 1,400 while the labor force dropped 1,200. However, further deterioration in the labor market continued during December with unemployment dropping 200 but the labor force sliding 500. For the most part these figures indicate that unemployment is shrinking because workers are withdrawing from the labor force and not because they are returning to work.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1985 From:			
	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Nov. 1985		Dec. 1984	
	1985	1985	1984	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	119,400	119,300	118,000	+100	+0.1	+1,400	+ 1.2
Employment	110,900	111,300	107,900	-400	-0.4	+3,000	+ 2.8
Unemployment	8,500	8,000	10,100	+500	+6.3	-1,600	-15.8
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.7	8.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	127,876	128,474	124,383	-598	-0.5	+3,493	+ 2.8
Total Employment	116,450	116,181	108,631	+269	+0.2	+7,819	+ 7.2
Total Unemployment	11,426	12,293	15,752	-867	-7.1	-4,326	-27.5
Unemployment Rate	8.9	9.6	12.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	108,300	108,100	106,800	+200	+0.2	+1,500	+ 1.4
Manufacturing	13,100	13,200	13,400	-100	-0.8	- 300	- 2.2
Durable Goods	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	10,800	10,900	11,000	-100	-0.9	- 200	- 1.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	9,400	9,500	9,600	-100	-1.1	- 200	- 2.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	95,200	94,800	93,500	+400	+0.4	+1,700	+ 1.8
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	5,100	5,300	4,600	-200	-3.8	+ 500	+10.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	8,800	8,800	9,000	0	0.0	- 200	- 2.2
Trade	28,400	28,000	28,300	+400	+1.4	+ 100	+ 0.4
Wholesale	7,600	7,700	8,100	-100	-1.3	- 500	- 6.2
Retail	20,800	20,300	20,200	+500	+2.5	+ 600	+ 3.0
General Merchandise Stores	4,400	4,000	4,500	+400	+10.0	- 100	- 2.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,500	5,800	5,600	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 3.6
Services	23,500	23,600	22,200	0	0.0	+1,400	+ 6.3
Health	9,100	9,100	9,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Government	21,000	20,900	21,200	+100	+0.5	- 200	- 0.9
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	10,600	10,300	10,800	+300	+2.9	- 200	- 1.9
Local	8,800	9,000	8,800	-200	-2.2	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$549.95	\$559.68	\$557.24	41.6	42.4	43.5	\$13.22	\$13.20	\$12.81
Nondurable Goods	597.55	608.88	605.69	42.2	43.0	44.7	14.16	14.16	13.55
Chemicals	647.79	664.33	657.39	43.1	44.2	46.1	15.03	15.03	14.26

This series includes 6,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1985 From:			
	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Nov. 1985		Dec. 1984	
	1985	1985	1984	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)</u>							
Civilian Labor Force	117,200	117,200	116,700	0	0.0	+ 500	+ 0.4
Employment	108,500	108,900	107,200	-400	- 0.4	+1,300	+ 1.2
Unemployment	8,600	8,400	9,400	+200	+ 2.4	- 800	- 8.5
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.1	8.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
<u>*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)</u>							
Labor Force	126,217	126,412	126,078	-195	- 0.2	+ 139	+ 0.1
Total Employment	110,478	109,912	109,008	+566	+ 0.5	+1,470	+ 1.3
Total Unemployment	15,739	16,500	17,070	-761	- 4.6	-1,331	- 7.8
Unemployment Rate	12.5	13.1	13.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
<u>Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series</u>							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	100,300	99,900	99,400	+400	+ 0.4	+ 900	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	19,900	19,800	20,900	+100	+ 0.5	-1,000	- 4.8
Durable Goods	12,300	12,300	13,200	0	0.0	- 900	- 6.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	0.0	- 100	- 5.3
Primary and Fabricated Metals	7,000	7,000	7,600	0	0.0	- 600	- 7.9
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	2,400	2,500	2,600	-100	- 4.0	- 200	- 7.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,600	7,500	7,800	+100	+ 1.3	- 200	- 2.6
Apparel	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	- 100	- 5.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,100	1,000	1,000	+100	+10.0	+ 100	+10.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,800	4,800	4,900	0	0.0	- 100	- 2.0
Nonmanufacturing	80,400	80,100	78,500	+300	+ 0.4	+1,900	+ 2.4
Mining	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,000	4,100	3,400	-100	- 2.4	+ 600	+17.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	7,800	7,800	8,100	0	0.0	- 300	- 3.7
Trade	26,200	25,900	25,900	+300	+ 1.2	+ 300	+ 1.2
Wholesale	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	20,600	20,300	20,300	+300	+ 1.5	+ 300	+ 1.5
General Merchandise Stores	4,000	3,600	4,200	+400	+11.1	- 200	- 4.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	17,700	17,700	16,300	0	0.0	+1,400	+ 8.6
Health	6,800	6,800	6,500	0	0.0	+ 300	+ 4.6
Government	19,900	19,900	19,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Federal	2,700	2,700	2,500	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 8.0
State	4,900	4,900	5,100	0	0.0	- 200	- 3.9
Local	12,300	12,300	12,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$462.94	\$453.07	\$455.36	39.5	39.5	39.7	\$11.72	\$11.47	\$11.47
Durable Goods	504.40	487.63	483.20	40.0	40.3	40.0	12.61	12.10	12.08
Stone, Clay, and Glass	456.89	441.19	419.80	42.7	41.7	41.4	10.70	10.58	10.14
Primary and Fabricated Metals	550.42	520.88	534.48	39.4	38.3	39.6	13.97	13.60	13.60
Machinery	547.84	536.69	469.27	42.8	45.1	41.2	12.80	11.90	11.39
Nondurable Goods	380.38	382.54	395.92	38.5	37.8	39.2	9.88	10.12	10.10

This series includes 14,200 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for over-time, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1985 From:			
	Dec. 1985	Nov.** 1985	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985		Dec. 1984	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)</u>							
Civilian Labor Force	70,200	69,700	68,600	+500	+ 0.7	+1,600	+ 2.3
Employment	65,060	64,900	64,200	+100	+ 0.2	+ 800	+ 1.2
Unemployment	5,200	4,800	4,400	+400	+ 8.3	+ 800	+18.2
Unemployment Rate	7.4	6.8	6.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
<u>*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)</u>							
Labor Force	74,911	74,914	72,241	- 3	- 0.0	+2,670	+ 3.7
Total Employment	67,076	66,739	64,745	+337	+ 0.5	+2,331	+ 3.6
Total Unemployment	7,835	8,175	7,496	-340	- 4.2	+ 339	+ 4.5
Unemployment Rate	10.5	10.9	10.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
<u>Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series</u>							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	57,800	57,500	57,400	+300	+ 0.5	+ 400	+ 0.7
Manufacturing	14,000	14,200	14,900	-200	- 1.4	- 900	- 6.0
Durable Goods	6,900	7,000	7,500	-100	- 1.4	- 600	- 8.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	0.0	- 100	- 4.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	2,700	2,800	3,200	-100	- 3.6	- 500	-15.6
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,100	7,100	7,300	0	0.0	- 200	- 2.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	5,200	5,200	5,400	0	0.0	- 200	- 3.7
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	43,700	43,300	42,500	+400	+ 0.9	+1,200	+ 2.8
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	0.0	- 100	- 7.7
Contract Construction	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 7.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	0.0	- 100	- 4.5
Trade	14,300	13,800	13,900	+500	+ 3.6	+ 400	+ 2.9
Wholesale	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 4.0
Retail	11,700	11,300	11,400	+400	+ 3.5	+ 300	+ 2.6
General Merchandise Stores	2,400	2,000	2,300	+400	+20.0	+ 100	+ 4.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	12,000	12,000	11,200	0	0.0	+ 800	+ 7.1
Health	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 2.7
Government	9,500	9,500	9,300	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 2.2
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	0.0	- 100	- 5.9
State	1,200	1,300	1,200	-100	- 7.7	0	0.0
Local	6,700	6,600	6,400	+100	+ 1.5	+ 300	+ 4.7
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as unemployed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1985	Nov.** 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov.** 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov.** 1985	Dec. 1984
Total Manufacturing	\$501.68	\$504.81	\$460.24	42.3	42.6	41.5	\$11.86	\$11.85	\$11.09
Durable Goods	448.59	457.31	428.50	42.2	42.9	42.3	10.63	10.66	10.13
Stone, Clay, and Glass	502.41	495.90	445.52	44.5	43.5	41.1	11.29	11.40	10.84
Primary and Fabricated Metals	466.07	481.68	444.16	41.8	43.2	40.6	11.15	11.15	10.94
Nondurable Goods	569.43	568.09	504.23	42.4	42.3	40.5	13.43	13.43	12.45

This series includes 9,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1985

	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1985 From:			
	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Nov. 1985		Dec. 1984	
	1985	1985	1984	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	72,500	73,000	73,700	- 500	- 0.7	-1,200	- 1.6
Employment	66,700	67,000	66,600	- 300	- 0.4	+ 100	+ 0.2
Unemployment	5,800	6,000	7,200	- 200	- 3.3	-1,400	-19.4
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.2	9.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	77,708	79,355	79,271	-1,647	- 2.1	-1,563	- 2.0
Total Employment	68,724	68,834	67,169	- 110	- 0.2	+1,555	+ 2.3
Total Unemployment	8,984	10,521	12,102	-1,537	-14.6	-3,118	-25.8
Unemployment Rate	11.6	13.3	15.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	58,200	58,100	58,300	+ 100	+ 0.2	- 100	- 0.2
Manufacturing	8,000	8,000	7,900	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 1.3
Durable Goods	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 5.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	1,800	1,800	1,600	0	0.0	+ 200	+12.5
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	0.0	- 100	- 6.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	500	600	600	- 100	-16.7	- 100	-16.7
Nondurable Goods	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	0.0	- 100	- 2.3
Nonmanufacturing	50,200	50,100	50,300	+ 100	+ 0.2	- 100	- 0.2
Mining	2,400	2,500	2,500	- 100	- 4.0	- 100	- 4.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 9.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	3,200	3,200	3,300	0	0.0	- 100	- 3.0
Trade	15,100	14,800	15,200	+ 300	+ 2.0	- 100	- 0.7
Wholesale	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	12,400	12,000	12,400	+ 400	+ 3.3	0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	2,600	2,400	2,700	+ 200	+ 8.3	- 100	- 3.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,100	3,200	2,900	- 100	- 3.1	+ 200	+ 6.9
Services	14,800	14,800	14,900	0	0.0	- 100	- 0.7
Health Services	7,200	7,200	7,400	0	0.0	- 200	- 2.7
Government	9,200	9,300	9,400	- 100	- 1.1	- 200	- 2.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	2,100	2,100	- 100	- 4.8	- 100	- 4.8
Local	6,500	6,500	6,600	0	0.0	- 100	- 1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1984 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1985

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.**	Dec.
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
Total Manufacturing	\$474.21	\$485.62	\$487.86	40.6	41.4	41.1	\$11.68	\$11.73	\$11.87
Durable Goods	397.70	430.76	416.77	38.8	41.7	40.9	10.25	10.33	10.19
Primary and Fabricated Metals	466.56	443.62	449.76	43.2	41.0	41.3	10.80	10.82	10.89
Machinery	343.02	459.03	422.87	32.7	42.9	40.7	10.49	10.70	10.39
Nondurable Goods	534.24	528.96	551.36	42.0	41.1	41.3	12.72	12.87	13.35

This series includes 5,300 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

WHEN YOU NEED WORKERS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Summersville	521 Main Street	872-2950
Fairmont	213 Jackson Avenue	363-5550	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333			

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Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia

Labor Market Trends

March 1986

S T A T E

H I G H L I G H T S

E M P L O Y M E N T Total employment in West Virginia moved up 3,800 during the past month to a March 1986 level of 633,900. Gains were largely seasonal with construction activity showing the most dramatic improvement. Employment now trails March 1985 by a modest 400. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment climbed 2,800 during the past month to 586,700. Unfortunately, job losses of 400 each in stone, clay and glass and chemicals lowered manufacturing employment 400 to 87,400. Most of the job losses in the glass industry are temporary due to over-inventory and some of the affected employees are now being recalled. A portion of the job loss in chemicals is also expected to be temporary, involving a contract dispute. Despite the net job loss, gains of 100 each were recorded in lumber and furniture primary metals, electronic equipment, and other durables. The performance in nonmanufacturing industries was, on the whole, better during the past month with employment advancing 3,200 to 499,300. The mining industry, like other energy activities, continued to suffer with employment falling another 500 to 42,400. Some 400 of this loss was in coal and 100 in oil and gas extraction. Reflecting the improvement in weather conditions construction picked up 1,400 since February. Gains of 800 each were recorded in heavy construction

(highways, bridges, and such) and among special trade contractors, usually subcontractors who do the electrical work, plumbing, air conditioning, etc. Employment in transportation rose 200. Such movements usually indicate some general improvement in economic conditions. Hiring in several retail activities, normally reflecting the onset of spring boosted trade employment 600 during the month. Service activities too, responded to a busier pace, led by pickups of 300 in business and repair services and 200 in amusements. Government employment rose 1,100 of which 800 was in state colleges and universities, while local government put on 300 more. Over the twelve-month span hiring in construction (900), finance, insurance and real estate (600), services (4,600), and government (2,800) raised nonagricultural wage and salary employment 2,800 despite job losses in manufacturing and mining.

U N E M P L O Y M E N T Reflecting hiring in several industries, especially construction, the number of idle jobseekers declined 3,500 over the month to a mid-March 1986 estimate of 75,400. The latter represents 10.6 percent of West Virginia's labor force, down one-half percent from February's level. Unemployment is now down 8,600, or 10.2 percent, from its March 1985 level.

Summary

Total employment increased by 3,800. Total unemployment decreased by 3,500.

The unemployment rate for March decreased by 0.5 percent to 10.6 percent.

Notable industry changes between February and March 1986 were:

Stone, Clay and Glass	(- 400)	Wholesale Trade	(-200)
Chemicals	(- 400)	Retail Trade	(+800)
Mining	(- 500)	Services	(+500)
Construction	(+1,400)	State Government	(+900)
Transportation	(+ 200)	Local Government	(+300)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1986

	Number of Persons			Net Change to	
	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986 From: Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
<u>*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)</u>					
Civilian Labor Force	709.3	709.0	718.3	+ 0.3	- 9.0
Total Employment	633.9	630.1	634.3	+ 3.8	- 0.4
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestic in Private Households, and Agricultural Workers	54.7	53.7	57.2	+ 1.0	- 2.5
Total Unemployment	75.4	78.9	84.0	- 3.5	- 8.6
Unemployment Rate	10.6	11.1	11.7	xx	xx
<u>*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)</u>					
Labor Force	731.5	744.8	762.3	-13.3	-30.8
Total Employment	645.8	647.4	647.9	- 1.6	- 2.1
Total Unemployment	85.7	97.4	114.5	-11.7	-28.8
Unemployment Rate	11.7	13.1	15.0	xx	xx
<u>Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series</u>					
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	586.7	583.9	583.9	+ 2.8	+ 2.8
Manufacturing	87.4	87.8	90.0	- 0.4	- 2.6
Durable Goods	48.6	48.6	49.8	0.0	- 1.2
Lumber and Furniture	6.3	6.2	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass	9.4	9.8	9.5	- 0.4	- 0.1
Primary Metals	15.3	15.2	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metals	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	5.7	5.7	6.0	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.5	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Other Durable Goods <u>1/</u>	3.9	3.8	4.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	38.8	39.2	40.2	- 0.4	- 1.4
Food	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals	19.3	19.7	20.4	- 0.4	- 1.1
Other Nondurable Goods <u>2/</u>	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Nonmanufacturing	499.3	496.1	493.9	+ 3.2	+ 5.4
Mining	42.4	42.9	44.5	- 0.5	- 2.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	37.3	37.7	37.9	- 0.4	- 0.6
Oil and Gas Extraction	4.2	4.3	5.8	- 0.1	- 1.6
Contract Construction	19.7	18.3	18.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Building Construction	5.3	5.5	5.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction	5.2	4.4	5.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	9.2	8.4	8.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	36.6	36.5	37.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Transportation	16.3	16.1	16.7	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Communication	7.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.4	12.5	12.7	- 0.1	- 0.3

continued...

March 1986 (continued)

	Number of Persons			Net Change to Mar. 1986 From:	
	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Trade	129.8	129.2	130.3	+ 0.6	- 0.5
Wholesale	28.5	28.7	30.1	- 0.2	- 1.6
Retail	101.3	100.5	100.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	4.4	4.2	4.4	+ 0.2	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	17.7	17.3	17.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Food Stores	19.6	19.9	19.0	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	13.0	12.9	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Accessory Stores	5.0	4.8	5.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Eating and Drinking Places	26.8	26.5	27.3	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Retail	10.0	10.1	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	23.9	23.9	23.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Banking	10.6	10.5	10.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents, and Brokers	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Services	117.4	116.9	112.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.6
Hotels	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Personal Services	6.4	6.3	6.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Business and Repair Services	16.2	15.9	14.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Amusements Including Motion Pictures	4.3	4.1	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Health Services	43.5	43.7	43.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Educational Services	5.4	5.3	5.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Social Services	6.9	6.9	6.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Government	129.5	128.4	126.7	+ 1.1	+ 2.8
Federal	15.5	15.6	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
US Postal Service	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	+ 0.3
All Others	7.4	7.5	7.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
State	41.4	40.5	39.4	+ 0.9	+ 2.0
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Education	18.2	17.4	15.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.9
All Others	19.9	19.8	20.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Local	72.6	72.3	72.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Hospitals	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Education	47.0	46.9	47.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
All Others	19.9	19.7	19.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.2	0.0	1.9	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
 2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

March 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986*	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986*	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986*	Mar. 1985
Total Manufacturing	\$416.93	\$411.03	\$406.82	40.4	40.1	40.2	\$10.32	\$10.25	\$10.12
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	432.01	408.18	369.98	41.7	40.9	38.3	10.36	9.98	9.66
Primary Metals Industries	540.89	536.96	537.02	41.8	41.4	40.9	12.94	12.97	13.13
Fabricated Metals Products	379.36	368.78	407.65	40.4	39.4	42.2	9.39	9.36	9.66
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	407.16	412.57	413.00	39.0	39.9	41.3	10.44	10.34	10.00
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	447.94	470.55	468.90	42.1	44.9	44.7	10.64	10.48	10.49
Chemicals and Allied Products	595.24	596.43	584.06	42.7	42.3	43.2	13.94	14.10	13.52
Bituminous Coal Mining	641.07	658.90	674.10	40.6	40.9	42.8	15.79	16.11	15.75
Contract Construction	474.95	445.44	500.47	35.0	32.0	34.9	13.57	13.92	14.34

*Revised

This series includes 63,600 manufacturing, 30,600 bituminous coal mining, and 17,100 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Eleven of the West Virginia indicators were favorable in March, up from only 3 in February. However, the March total was substantially under the 15 of a year ago. As a matter of fact, it is the fewest number of healthy indicators for March since 1981.

Three of the 4 coal mining indicators were unfavorable. Coal production was moved ahead but by less than is normal this time of year, so the seasonally adjusted output was down. Weekly hours and weekly earnings both dipped. The 3 manufacturing earnings and hours indicators displayed heartening developments for the first time since last November. Telephone toll messages were positive for the first time since the start of 1986.

The four claims indicators were all favorable. The last time they were in this position was August 1985. The unadjusted insured unemployment rate was favorable for the first time since September 1985. During 1985, it was upbeat 7 of the first 9 months of the year and remained in a negative stance until now.

March is normally a month of seasonal upturn after the winter doldrums. It was such a month this year, posting a strong gain from an unusually weak February. However, the current month's record is not impressive when compared with the March history of previous years.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

From mid-February to mid-March, employment increased in 42 counties and unemployment declined in 48 counties. Consequently, the unemployment rate shrank in 46 of the 55 counties. The number of counties with unemployment rates in double digits dropped to 37 from 41 in February.

The median unemployment rate of the counties fell to 12.2 percent from February's 13.2 percent but remained above the 11.8 percent for March 1985. The number of counties with employment of 10,000 or more and with an unemployment rate in single digits rose to 12 in March from 9 in the previous month: Berkeley, Cabell, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Mercer, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Wayne, and Wood. Those counties had a total employment of 333,250, or 53 percent of the total employment in West Virginia.

Mining was the leading industry of unemployment in 14 counties, registering a median unemployment rate of 13.7 percent. For the 28 construction counties and the 11 manufacturing counties, the median unemployment rates were 11.6 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing				
Unadjusted	40.4	40.1	40.2	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	40.5	39.4	40.3	Favorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	\$416.93	\$411.03	\$406.82	Favorable
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	40.6	40.9	42.8	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	\$641.07	\$658.90	\$674.10	Unfavorable
Telephone Toll Messages (1984 = 100)	99.6	92.7	110.7	Favorable
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH), Unadjusted	1,033	1,068	1,096	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,017	1,081	1,079	Unfavorable
Insured Unemployment Rate				
Unadjusted	6.0%	6.3%	6.3%	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	5.0%	4.7%	5.4%	Unfavorable
Coal Production (000 Tons)				
Unadjusted	10,515	9,626	11,188	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	10,200	10,496	10,853	Unfavorable
Interstate Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	666	826	587	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	729	768	643	Favorable
Average Weekly Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	1,522	2,325	1,505	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,701	2,040	1,682	Favorable
Average Duration of Benefits (Weeks)				
Unadjusted	20.9	13.6	24.5	Unfavorable
Gasoline and Motor Carrier Road Tax Receipts (\$000), Unadjusted	\$8,307	\$7,133	\$7,628	Favorable

SELECT NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Mar. 1986	Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100)				
Not Seasonally Adjusted	326.0	327.5	318.8	Favorable
Producer Price Index (1967 = 100)				
Finished Goods, Seasonally Adjusted	288.6	291.7	292.0	Unfavorable
Prime Interest Rate Percent, Per Annum				
Unadjusted	9.00%	9.50%	10.50%	Favorable
Industrial Production (1967 = 100)				
Seasonally Adjusted	125.1	125.7	124.0	Unfavorable
Retail Sales (Billions of Dollars)				
Seasonally Adjusted	\$116.6	\$117.5	\$111.9	Unfavorable
Personal Income (Billions of Dollars)				
Seasonally Adjusted	\$3,407	\$3,401	\$3,258	Favorable
Housing Starts (000)				
Seasonally Adjusted	1,949	1,997	1,849	Unfavorable
Automobile Sales (000) Unadjusted	896	829	970	Favorable

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the area increased by 600 during March 1986 from the previous quarter. Manufacturing declined 300, notably in chemicals (300). Nonmanufacturing advanced 900 during the latest period, with gains in contract construction (300) and trade (200). Other signs of a slight upturn were scattered among many of the remaining industries in this sector. Comparison with year-ago nonagricultural employment revealed a growth of 1,300 since March of last year. All of employment's positive movement was in the nonmanufacturing sectors (2,300), particularly in services (1,000) and retail trade (700). Manufacturing was down 1,000 as chemicals fell by 800. Fabricated metals declined 200 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment retreated 600 as the March 1986 unemployment rate edged downward to 8.2 percent. The March 1985 comparison revealed a substantial 1,700 decrease in the area unemployment. The unemployment rate receded from 9.6 percent to 8.2 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment rose by 600 in the area to an estimated 107,400 during March 1986. The increase is attributable to seasonal influences, particularly the return of moderate weather. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment climbed 400 during the month to 99,200. This boost was also attributable to seasonality, with gains concentrated in contract construction (200), trade (100), and the services sectors (100). Manufacturing employment remained unchanged as losses in nondurable goods manufacturing offset the minute growth in durable goods. All other manufacturing sectors remained stagnant. Nonmanufacturing pushed upward by 400 for the month to 80,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment in the region decreased by 900 to 9,000. The unemployment rate also edged downward by 0.7 of one percent to 7.8 percent for March. This is currently well below the rate of 10.6 percent experienced statewide during the same period.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment fell by 200 during March 1986 to 61,100. The only noticeable movements occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector where services dropped by 200. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment receded by 100 to 57,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment rose by 200 during the period to 6,000 as the total civilian labor force remained steady at 67,100. Over the year, total unemployment has fallen by 1.6 percent while the labor force contracted by 0.3 percent. However, on the whole, the area economy appears to be relatively stable despite the small rise in unemployment during March 1986.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Both nonagricultural and total employment declined during the February to March 1986 comparison period. Moderate cutbacks were spread through both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries and could be blamed only partially on seasonality. Total employment was down 400 over the year, while the monthly drop was estimated at 500. Wholesale and retail trade contributed considerably to the recent downturn as this industry fell 300.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The losses in employment were not reflected in the unemployment part of the equation as this figure slipped 200 in the current evaluation. Over-the-year changes amounted to an estimated reduction of 1,300. During the same span, the labor force deteriorated 1,600 as many of those absent from unemployment lines did not necessarily return to employment in the area.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1986 From:			
	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.	Feb. 1986		Mar. 1985	
	1986	1986	1985	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	112,700	113,200	113,100	- 500	- 0.4	- 400	- 0.4
Employment	103,500	103,300	102,200	+ 200	+ 0.2	+1,300	+ 1.3
Unemployment	9,200	9,900	10,900	- 700	- 7.1	-1,700	-15.6
Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.8	9.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	115,931	118,337	119,244	-2,406	- 2.0	-3,313	- 2.8
Total Employment	105,405	106,089	104,364	- 684	- 0.6	+1,041	+ 1.0
Total Unemployment	10,526	12,248	14,880	-1,722	-14.1	-4,354	-29.3
Unemployment Rate	9.1	10.4	12.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	106,300	105,700	105,000	+ 600	+ 0.6	+1,300	+ 1.2
Manufacturing	12,700	13,000	13,700	- 300	- 2.3	-1,000	- 7.3
Durable Goods	2,100	2,100	2,400	0	0.0	- 300	-12.5
Fabricated Metal Products	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	0.0	- 200	-12.5
Other Durable Goods 1/	700	700	800	0	0.0	- 100	-12.5
Nondurable Goods	10,600	10,900	11,300	- 300	- 2.8	- 700	- 6.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	9,200	9,500	10,000	- 300	- 3.2	- 800	- 8.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 7.7
Nonmanufacturing	93,600	92,700	91,300	+ 900	+ 1.0	+2,300	+ 2.5
Mining	2,600	2,500	2,400	+ 100	+ 4.0	+ 200	+ 8.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 5.6
Contract Construction	3,700	3,400	3,700	+ 300	+ 8.8	0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	8,600	8,600	8,700	0	0.0	- 100	- 1.1
Trade	27,400	27,200	26,700	+ 200	+ 0.7	+ 700	+ 2.6
Wholesale	7,700	7,600	7,700	+ 100	+ 1.3	0	0.0
Retail	19,700	19,600	19,000	+ 100	+ 0.5	+ 700	+ 3.7
General Merchandise Stores	3,500	3,700	3,700	- 200	- 5.4	- 200	- 5.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,900	5,800	5,800	+ 100	+ 1.7	+ 100	+ 1.7
Services	23,700	23,600	22,700	+ 100	+ 0.4	+1,000	+ 4.4
Health	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Government	21,700	21,600	21,300	+ 100	+ 0.5	+ 400	+ 1.9
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 6.3
State	11,100	11,000	10,900	+ 100	+ 0.9	+ 200	+ 1.8
Local	8,900	8,900	8,800	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	100	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
Total Manufacturing	\$525.68	\$528.34	\$526.58	42.6	42.2	42.5	\$12.34	\$12.52	\$12.39
Nondurable Goods	559.00	563.25	566.36	43.3	42.8	43.3	12.91	13.16	13.08
Chemicals	606.19	613.02	611.39	43.8	43.6	44.4	13.84	14.06	13.77

This series includes 6,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1986 From:			
	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1986		Mar. 1985	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	116,400	116,700	117,800	- 300	- 0.3	-1,400	- 1.2
Employment	107,400	106,800	108,200	+ 600	+ 0.6	- 800	- 0.7
Unemployment	9,000	9,900	9,600	- 900	- 9.1	- 600	- 6.3
Unemployment Rate	7.8	8.5	8.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	125,609	128,046	129,562	-2,437	- 1.9	-3,953	- 3.1
Total Employment	110,556	110,438	113,220	+ 118	+ 0.1	-2,664	- 2.4
Total Unemployment	15,053	17,608	16,342	-2,555	-14.5	-1,289	- 7.9
Unemployment Rate	12.0	13.8	12.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	99,200	98,800	99,700	+ 400	+ 0.4	- 500	- 0.5
Manufacturing	19,200	19,200	20,500	0	0.0	-1,300	- 6.3
Durable Goods	11,800	11,700	12,800	+ 100	+ 0.9	-1,000	- 7.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass	1,700	1,700	2,000	0	0.0	- 300	-15.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	7,100	7,000	7,600	+ 100	+ 1.4	- 500	- 6.6
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	2,200	2,200	2,300	0	0.0	- 100	- 4.3
Other Durable Goods 1/	800	800	900	0	0.0	- 100	-11.1
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,500	7,700	- 100	- 1.3	- 300	- 3.9
Apparel	1,600	1,700	1,900	- 100	- 5.9	- 300	-15.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	80,000	79,600	79,200	+ 400	+ 0.5	+ 800	+ 1.0
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 9.1
Contract Construction	3,400	3,200	4,200	+ 200	+ 6.3	- 800	-19.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	7,600	7,600	7,800	0	0.0	- 200	- 2.6
Trade	25,700	25,600	25,200	+ 100	+ 0.4	+ 500	+ 2.0
Wholesale	5,700	5,600	5,700	+ 100	+ 1.8	0	0.0
Retail	20,000	20,000	19,500	0	0.0	+ 500	+ 2.6
General Merchandise Stores	3,600	3,500	3,400	+ 100	+ 2.9	+ 200	+ 5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	18,500	18,400	17,700	+ 100	+ 0.5	+ 800	+ 4.5
Health	7,000	7,000	6,800	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 2.9
Government	19,700	19,700	19,300	0	0.0	+ 400	+ 2.1
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,600	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 7.7
State	4,900	4,900	4,800	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 2.1
Local	12,000	12,000	11,900	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 0.8
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Manufacturing	\$465.63	\$413.95	\$437.34	39.9	38.4	39.4	\$11.67	\$10.78	\$11.10
Durable Goods	525.84	448.88	473.62	41.8	39.9	39.8	12.58	11.25	11.90
Stone, Clay, and Glass	524.86	494.68	448.15	47.2	46.8	42.6	11.12	10.57	10.52
Primary and Fabricated Metals	556.40	464.13	520.73	40.0	39.2	39.3	13.91	11.84	13.25
Machinery	524.51	443.77	451.88	44.3	37.4	39.5	11.84	11.74	11.44
Nondurable Goods	353.81	348.88	363.61	36.4	35.6	38.6	9.72	9.80	9.42

This series includes 13,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for over-time, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1986 From:		1986 From:	
	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.	Feb. 1986		Mar. 1985	
	1986	1986	1985	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,100	67,100	67,300	0	0.0	- 200	- 0.3
Employment	61,100	61,300	61,200	-200	-0.3	- 100	- 0.2
Unemployment	6,000	5,800	6,100	+200	+3.4	- 100	- 1.6
Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.7	9.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,525	72,396	72,484	-871	-1.2	- 959	- 1.3
Total Employment	63,483	63,752	62,976	-269	-0.4	+ 507	+ 0.8
Total Unemployment	8,042	8,644	9,508	-602	-7.0	-1,466	-15.4
Unemployment Rate	11.2	11.9	13.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	57,000	57,100	56,900	-100	-0.2	+ 100	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	14,500	14,400	14,600	+100	+0.7	- 100	- 0.7
Durable Goods	7,200	7,200	7,300	0	0.0	- 100	- 1.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 4.8
Primary and Fabricated Metals	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	0.0	- 200	- 6.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,300	7,200	7,300	+100	+1.4	0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	5,500	5,400	5,500	+100	+1.9	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	42,500	42,700	42,300	-200	-0.5	+ 200	+ 0.5
Mining	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	0.0	- 200	-16.7
Contract Construction	2,300	2,200	2,100	+100	+4.5	+ 200	+ 9.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	1,900	2,000	2,000	-100	-5.0	- 100	- 5.0
Trade	13,500	13,500	13,600	0	0.0	- 100	- 0.7
Wholesale	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	0.0	- 100	- 3.8
Retail	11,000	11,000	11,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 5.0
Services	12,100	12,300	11,800	-200	-1.6	+ 300	+ 2.5
Health	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Government	9,600	9,600	9,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	0.0	- 100	- 5.9
State	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	6,800	6,800	6,700	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

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AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.**	Mar.
	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	1986	1985
Total Manufacturing	\$514.61	\$504.36	\$473.34	42.6	42.1	42.0	\$12.08	\$11.98	\$11.27
Durable Goods	460.32	445.21	426.36	42.0	41.3	41.8	10.96	10.78	10.20
Stone, Clay, and Glass	541.73	519.16	472.50	43.9	43.7	42.0	12.34	11.88	11.25
Primary and Fabricated Metals	457.73	435.51	467.39	41.2	39.7	43.6	11.11	10.97	10.72
Nondurable Goods	588.16	582.77	535.10	43.6	43.2	42.3	13.49	13.49	12.65

This series includes 10,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1986 From:			
	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1986 Number	Feb. 1986 Percent	Mar. 1985 Number	Mar. 1985 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,700	68,300	69,300	- 600	- 0.9	-1,600	- 2.3
Employment	61,600	62,100	62,000	- 500	- 0.8	- 400	- 0.6
Unemployment	6,100	6,300	7,400	- 200	- 3.2	-1,300	-17.6
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.2	10.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	72,304	73,991	75,412	-1,687	- 2.3	-3,108	- 4.1
Total Employment	64,071	64,646	63,766	- 575	- 0.9	+ 305	+ 0.5
Total Unemployment	8,233	9,345	11,646	-1,112	-11.9	-3,413	-29.3
Unemployment Rate	11.4	12.6	15.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	56,600	57,000	56,800	- 400	- 0.7	- 200	- 0.4
Manufacturing	7,600	7,800	8,000	- 200	- 2.6	- 400	- 5.0
Durable Goods	3,300	3,400	3,400	- 100	- 2.9	- 100	- 2.9
Primary and Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,600	1,500	- 100	- 6.3	0	0.0
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	0.0	- 100	- 6.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	400	400	400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	4,300	4,400	4,600	- 100	- 2.3	- 300	- 6.5
Nonmanufacturing	49,000	49,200	48,800	- 200	- 0.4	+ 200	+ 0.4
Mining	2,400	2,500	2,600	- 100	- 4.0	- 200	- 7.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,300	2,500	2,500	- 200	- 8.0	- 200	- 8.0
Contract Construction	1,600	1,500	1,600	- 100	- 6.7	0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 3.2
Trade	14,700	15,000	14,600	- 300	- 2.0	+ 100	+ 0.7
Wholesale	2,600	2,700	2,700	- 100	- 3.7	- 100	- 3.7
Retail	12,100	12,300	11,900	- 200	- 1.6	+ 200	+ 1.7
General Merchandise Stores	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 4.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,000	3,000	2,700	0	0.0	+ 300	+11.1
Services	15,000	15,000	15,100	0	0.0	- 100	- 0.7
Health Services	7,000	7,100	7,300	- 100	- 1.4	- 300	- 4.1
Government	9,100	9,000	9,100	+ 100	+ 1.1	0	0.0
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	1,900	1,900	+ 100	+ 5.3	+ 100	+ 5.3
Local	6,400	6,400	6,500	0	0.0	- 100	- 1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1986	Feb.** 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Manufacturing	\$448.27	\$440.04	\$450.24	39.6	38.6	40.2	\$11.32	\$11.40	\$11.20
Durable Goods	407.48	390.25	411.27	39.6	38.6	40.4	10.29	10.11	10.18
Machinery	425.41	398.25	449.23	40.4	37.5	42.3	10.53	10.62	10.62
Nondurable Goods	479.58	476.71	480.00	39.7	38.6	40.1	12.08	12.35	11.97

This series includes 5,300 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

N O T I C E

All county data have been revised back through January 1986.

We are providing you with revised copies for January, February
and March 1986.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised March 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,760	3,770	1,000	20.9
Berkeley*	23,820	22,170	1,650	6.9
Boone*	8,570	7,820	760	8.8
Braxton	5,120	4,300	820	16.0
Brooke	10,520	9,670	850	8.1
Cabell*	36,740	33,940	2,800	7.6
Calhoun	3,040	2,440	610	19.9
Clay	3,020	2,410	600	20.0
Doddridge*	2,910	2,620	290	10.1
Fayette	16,740	14,350	2,400	14.3
Gilmer	3,050	2,680	370	12.1
Grant	4,770	4,170	600	12.5
Greenbrier*	13,690	11,490	2,200	16.1
Hampshire	5,950	5,280	670	11.3
Hancock	13,570	12,750	820	6.0
Hardy	4,230	3,890	350	8.2
Harrison*	29,380	26,560	2,820	9.6
Jackson	9,020	7,390	1,630	18.0
Jefferson*	14,880	14,290	590	4.0
Kanawha*	95,360	87,890	7,470	7.8
Lewis	7,060	5,850	1,210	17.1
Lincoln	6,820	5,710	1,110	16.3
Logan*	15,350	12,940	2,410	15.7
McDowell	10,020	8,290	1,740	17.3
Marion	22,680	19,850	2,820	12.4
Marshall*	15,530	13,730	1,800	11.6
Mason	8,150	6,780	1,370	16.8
Mercer	25,920	23,570	2,350	9.1
Mineral	10,820	9,700	1,110	10.3
Mingo	10,060	8,890	1,170	11.6
Monongalia*	30,440	28,690	1,740	5.7
Monroe*	4,540	4,110	440	9.6
Morgan	4,790	4,360	430	9.1
Nicholas	8,690	7,240	1,450	16.7
Ohio*	22,270	20,330	1,950	8.7
Pendleton	3,320	3,120	210	6.2
Pleasants	2,340	2,010	330	14.1
Pocahontas	4,090	3,560	530	13.0
Preston*	12,750	11,550	1,210	9.5
Putnam*	17,380	15,600	1,780	10.2
Raleigh	30,050	26,300	3,760	12.5
Randolph	11,070	9,460	1,610	14.5
Ritchie	5,030	4,490	530	10.6
Roane	5,990	5,030	960	16.1
Summers	4,520	3,850	670	14.8
Taylor	5,270	4,480	800	15.1
Tucker	3,270	2,860	410	12.5
Tyler	4,530	4,150	430	9.4
Upshur	8,770	7,240	1,530	17.4
Wayne*	16,380	14,870	1,510	9.2
Webster	3,000	2,540	460	15.5
Wetzel	8,490	7,460	1,030	12.2
Wirt	2,500	2,070	430	17.2
Wood*	39,540	35,990	3,550	9.0
Wyoming	8,710	7,420	1,290	14.8

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised March 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Unadjusted)	116,309	107,643	8,667	7.5
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Adjusted)	117,207	108,788	8,419	7.2
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	709,300	633,900	75,400	10.6
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,700	103,500	9,200	8.2
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	116,400	107,400	9,000	7.8
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	67,100	61,100	6,000	8.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	67,700	61,600	6,100	9.1
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	30,050	26,300	3,760	12.5
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	25,920	23,570	2,350	9.1
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	32,290	29,170	3,120	9.7
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	22,680	19,850	2,820	12.4
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	23,920	20,750	3,170	13.3
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	38,700	36,460	2,240	5.8
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,740	14,350	2,400	14.3
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	43,190	40,240	2,950	6.8
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,230	15,590	2,640	14.5
WELCH (McDowell County)	10,020	8,290	1,740	17.3

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
Revised March 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,969	3,836	1,133	22.8
Berkeley*	24,463	22,585	1,878	7.7
Boone*	8,822	7,961	861	9.8
Braxton	5,317	4,383	934	17.6
Brooke	10,820	9,851	969	9.0
Cabell*	37,756	34,567	3,189	8.4
Calhoun	3,172	2,482	690	21.8
Clay	3,143	2,457	686	21.8
Doddridge*	3,001	2,667	334	11.1
Fayette	17,340	14,612	2,728	15.7
Gilmer	3,147	2,726	421	13.4
Grant	4,927	4,246	681	13.8
Greenbrier*	14,207	11,701	2,506	17.6
Hampshire	6,145	5,380	765	12.4
Hancock	13,919	12,989	930	6.7
Hardy	4,349	3,952	397	9.1
Harrison*	30,260	27,048	3,212	10.6
Jackson	9,377	7,527	1,850	19.7
Jefferson*	15,226	14,552	674	4.4
Kanawha*	98,018	89,519	8,499	8.7
Lewis	7,338	5,960	1,378	18.8
Lincoln	7,083	5,817	1,266	17.9
Logan*	15,923	13,175	2,748	17.3
McDowell	10,413	8,439	1,974	19.0
Marion	23,432	20,222	3,210	13.7
Marshall*	16,032	13,983	2,049	12.8
Mason	8,461	6,905	1,556	18.4
Mercer	26,678	24,007	2,671	10.0
Mineral	11,171	10,017	1,154	10.3
Mingo	10,382	9,055	1,327	12.8
Monongalia*	31,208	29,225	1,983	6.4
Monroe*	4,679	4,181	498	10.6
Morgan	4,933	4,439	494	10.0
Nicholas	9,024	7,370	1,654	18.3
Ohio*	22,919	20,705	2,214	9.7
Pendleton	3,410	3,177	233	6.8
Pleasants	2,426	2,049	377	15.5
Pocahontas	4,229	3,624	605	14.3
Preston*	13,131	11,758	1,373	10.5
Putnam*	17,913	15,886	2,027	11.3
Raleigh	31,060	26,783	4,277	13.8
Randolph	11,464	9,638	1,826	15.9
Ritchie	5,183	4,575	608	11.7
Roane	6,213	5,118	1,095	17.6
Summers	4,685	3,924	761	16.2
Taylor	5,467	4,558	909	16.6
Tucker	3,376	2,910	466	13.8
Tyler	4,716	4,225	491	10.4
Upshur	9,115	7,378	1,737	19.1
Wayne*	16,864	15,141	1,723	10.2
Webster	3,114	2,586	528	17.0
Wetzel	8,773	7,596	1,177	13.4
Wirt	2,599	2,108	491	18.9
Wood*	40,693	36,656	4,037	9.9
Wyoming	9,021	7,556	1,465	16.2

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

Revised March 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Unadjusted)	116,309	107,643	8,667	7.5
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Adjusted)	117,207	108,788	8,419	7.2
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	731,507	645,788	85,719	11.7
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	115,931	105,405	10,526	9.1
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	125,609	110,556	15,053	12.0
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	71,525	63,483	8,042	11.2
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	72,304	64,071	8,233	11.4
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	31,060	26,783	4,277	13.8
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	26,678	24,007	2,671	10.0
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	33,261	29,715	3,546	10.7
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	23,432	20,222	3,210	13.7
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	24,745	21,136	3,609	14.6
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	39,689	37,137	2,552	6.4
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	17,340	14,612	2,728	15.7
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	44,339	40,983	3,356	7.6
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,886	15,882	3,004	15.9
WELCH (McDowell County)	10,413	8,439	1,974	19.0

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised February 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,640	3,590	1,040	22.5
Berkeley*	23,710	22,140	1,570	6.6
Boone*	8,440	7,650	790	9.4
Braxton	5,120	4,210	900	17.7
Brooke	10,250	9,460	790	7.7
Cabell*	36,670	33,770	2,890	7.9
Calhoun	3,120	2,430	690	22.0
Clay	3,060	2,450	620	20.1
Doddridge*	2,960	2,660	300	10.2
Fayette	16,420	13,990	2,430	14.8
Gilmer	3,140	2,630	510	16.3
Grant	4,760	4,120	640	13.5
Greenbrier*	13,560	11,220	2,350	17.3
Hampshire	6,000	5,280	720	12.0
Hancock	13,370	12,480	900	6.7
Hardy	4,150	3,760	380	9.3
Harrison*	29,860	26,970	2,900	9.7
Jackson	9,030	7,380	1,640	18.2
Jefferson*	14,890	14,270	620	4.2
Kanawha*	95,710	87,720	7,990	8.4
Lewis	7,430	6,380	1,050	14.2
Lincoln	6,730	5,520	1,210	17.9
Logan*	15,180	12,660	2,530	16.6
McDowell	10,180	8,260	1,930	18.9
Marion	22,870	19,810	3,060	13.4
Marshall*	15,450	13,840	1,620	10.5
Mason	8,150	6,700	1,450	17.8
Mercer	25,720	23,090	2,630	10.2
Mineral	10,860	9,630	1,230	11.3
Mingo	9,950	8,630	1,320	13.3
Monongalia*	30,530	28,630	1,900	6.2
Monroe*	4,480	4,010	480	10.6
Morgan	4,750	4,300	450	9.5
Nicholas	8,580	7,080	1,510	17.6
Ohio*	22,460	20,490	1,970	8.8
Pendleton	3,320	3,090	230	6.9
Pleasants	2,370	2,070	310	12.9
Pocahontas	4,290	3,720	580	13.5
Preston*	12,880	11,520	1,360	10.5
Putnam*	17,490	15,570	1,920	11.0
Raleigh	29,970	26,090	3,880	13.0
Randolph	11,010	9,310	1,700	15.4
Ritchie	5,060	4,480	580	11.5
Roane	5,940	4,930	1,010	17.0
Summers	4,450	3,700	750	16.8
Taylor	5,330	4,480	850	16.0
Tucker	3,270	2,860	410	12.6
Tyler	4,370	3,950	430	9.8
Upshur	8,160	6,890	1,270	15.5
Wayne*	16,500	14,790	1,700	10.3
Webster	2,990	2,520	480	16.0
Wetzel	8,490	7,360	1,130	13.3
Wirt	2,600	2,160	440	17.0
Wood*	39,560	36,090	3,470	8.8
Wyoming	8,810	7,410	1,400	15.9

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised February 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,725	106,685	9,041	7.8
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Adjusted)	117,088	108,561	8,527	7.3
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	709,000	630,100	78,900	11.1
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	113,200	103,300	9,900	8.8
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	116,700	106,800	9,900	8.5
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	67,100	61,300	5,800	8.7
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	68,300	62,100	6,300	9.2
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	29,970	26,090	3,880	13.0
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	25,720	23,090	2,630	10.2
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	32,820	29,620	3,200	9.7
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	22,870	19,810	3,060	13.4
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	23,630	20,300	3,320	14.1
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	38,600	36,410	2,200	5.7
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,420	13,990	2,430	14.8
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	43,400	40,150	3,260	7.5
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,050	15,220	2,820	15.6
WELCH (McDowell County)	10,180	8,260	1,930	18.9

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
Revised February 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,977	3,690	1,287	25.9
Berkeley*	24,681	22,740	1,941	7.9
Boone*	8,835	7,855	980	11.1
Braxton	5,443	4,326	1,117	20.5
Brooke	10,696	9,718	978	9.1
Cabell*	38,260	34,690	3,570	9.3
Calhoun	3,343	2,495	848	25.4
Clay	3,272	2,512	760	23.2
Doddridge*	3,103	2,731	372	12.0
Fayette	17,366	14,367	2,999	17.3
Gilmer	3,335	2,704	631	18.9
Grant	5,022	4,228	794	15.8
Greenbrier*	14,417	11,520	2,897	20.1
Hampshire	6,307	5,420	887	14.1
Hancock	13,920	12,813	1,107	8.0
Hardy	4,337	3,863	474	10.9
Harrison*	31,273	27,697	3,576	11.4
Jackson	9,612	7,581	2,031	21.1
Jefferson*	15,423	14,653	770	5.0
Kanawha*	99,972	90,100	9,872	9.9
Lewis	7,849	6,548	1,301	16.6
Lincoln	7,166	5,674	1,492	20.8
Logan*	16,121	13,000	3,121	19.4
McDowell	10,859	8,480	2,379	21.9
Marion	24,121	20,346	3,775	15.7
Marshall*	16,208	14,213	1,995	12.3
Mason	8,666	6,878	1,788	20.6
Mercer	26,959	23,717	3,242	12.0
Mineral	11,510	10,029	1,481	12.9
Mingo	10,500	8,869	1,631	15.5
Monongalia*	31,751	29,402	2,349	7.4
Monroe*	4,704	4,116	588	12.5
Morgan	4,971	4,414	557	11.2
Nicholas	9,127	7,267	1,860	20.4
Ohio*	23,482	21,046	2,436	10.4
Pendleton	3,460	3,177	283	8.2
Pleasants	2,501	2,122	379	15.2
Pocahontas	4,531	3,816	715	15.8
Preston*	13,507	11,831	1,676	12.4
Putnam*	18,365	15,989	2,376	12.9
Raleigh	31,592	26,795	4,797	15.2
Randolph	11,660	9,561	2,099	18.0
Ritchie	5,317	4,598	719	13.5
Roane	6,313	5,062	1,251	19.8
Summers	4,726	3,803	923	19.5
Taylor	5,648	4,598	1,050	18.6
Tucker	3,449	2,941	508	14.7
Tyler	4,580	4,053	527	11.5
Upshur	8,644	7,080	1,564	18.1
Wayne*	17,297	15,194	2,103	12.2
Webster	3,175	2,583	592	18.6
Wetzel	8,958	7,559	1,399	15.6
Wirt	2,761	2,217	544	19.7
Wood*	41,353	37,064	4,289	10.4
Wyoming	9,344	7,611	1,733	18.5

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

Revised February 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,725	106,685	9,041	7.8
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Adjusted)	117,088	108,561	8,527	7.3
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	744,771	647,357	97,414	13.1
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	118,337	106,089	12,248	10.4
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	128,046	110,438	17,608	13.8
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	72,396	63,752	8,644	11.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	73,991	64,646	9,345	12.6
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	31,592	26,795	4,797	15.2
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	26,959	23,717	3,242	12.0
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	34,376	30,428	3,948	11.5
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	24,121	20,346	3,775	15.7
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	24,956	20,855	4,101	16.4
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	40,104	37,393	2,711	6.8
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	17,366	14,367	2,999	17.3
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	45,258	41,233	4,025	8.9
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,121	15,636	3,485	18.2
WELCH (McDowell County)	10,859	8,480	2,379	21.9

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.

Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised January 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,860	3,870	990	20.4
Berkeley*	23,650	22,200	1,450	6.1
Boone*	8,500	7,720	780	9.2
Braxton	5,150	4,290	860	16.7
Brooke	9,520	8,560	970	10.2
Cabell*	36,790	34,170	2,610	7.1
Calhoun	3,110	2,440	670	21.5
Clay	3,020	2,440	580	19.3
Doddridge*	2,940	2,660	280	9.5
Fayette	16,930	14,540	2,400	14.2
Gilmer	3,000	2,690	320	10.6
Grant	4,890	4,170	720	14.8
Greenbrier*	14,200	11,650	2,550	18.0
Hampshire	6,190	5,530	650	10.6
Hancock	12,220	11,280	940	7.7
Hardy	4,280	3,820	460	10.7
Harrison*	29,950	27,010	2,950	9.8
Jackson	8,960	7,290	1,670	18.6
Jefferson*	14,880	14,300	570	3.9
Kanawha*	96,070	88,440	7,620	7.9
Lewis	7,460	6,400	1,070	14.3
Lincoln	6,650	5,530	1,120	16.8
Logan*	15,290	12,780	2,500	16.4
McDowell	10,410	8,620	1,790	17.2
Marion	22,900	19,800	3,110	13.6
Marshall*	15,520	13,920	1,610	10.4
Mason	8,460	6,970	1,490	17.6
Mercer	26,040	23,510	2,530	9.7
Mineral	11,110	9,810	1,300	11.7
Mingo	10,100	8,660	1,440	14.2
Monongalia*	30,700	28,930	1,760	5.7
Monroe*	4,580	4,160	420	9.1
Morgan	4,810	4,410	410	8.5
Nicholas	8,760	7,290	1,470	16.8
Ohio*	22,650	20,610	2,050	9.0
Pendleton	3,370	3,110	270	7.9
Pleasants	2,440	2,070	370	15.2
Pocahontas	4,300	3,720	590	13.6
Preston*	13,050	11,640	1,410	10.8
Putnam*	17,500	15,700	1,810	10.3
Raleigh	30,250	26,350	3,900	12.9
Randolph	11,220	9,530	1,690	15.1
Ritchie	4,980	4,400	580	11.7
Roane	5,880	4,940	940	16.0
Summers	4,530	3,810	720	15.9
Taylor	5,410	4,460	950	17.6
Tucker	3,290	2,840	460	13.9
Tyler	4,620	4,210	410	8.9
Upshur	8,490	7,270	1,220	14.3
Wayne*	16,480	14,970	1,510	9.2
Webster	3,010	2,540	470	15.7
Wetzel	8,540	7,470	1,070	12.5
Wirt	2,660	2,210	450	16.9
Wood*	39,920	36,460	3,470	8.7
Wyoming	8,820	7,500	1,320	14.9

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised January 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,431	106,959	8,472	7.3
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Adjusted)	116,786	108,955	7,831	6.7
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	713,300	635,600	77,700	10.9
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	113,600	104,100	9,400	8.3
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,200	107,800	9,400	8.0
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	67,500	61,800	5,700	8.5
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	68,700	62,300	6,400	9.3
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	30,250	26,350	3,900	12.9
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	26,040	23,510	2,530	9.7
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	32,900	29,670	3,230	9.8
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	22,900	19,800	3,110	13.6
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	23,790	20,510	3,290	13.8
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	38,530	36,500	2,030	5.3
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,930	14,540	2,400	14.2
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	43,740	40,570	3,170	7.2
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,780	15,810	2,970	15.8
WELCH (McDowell County)	10,410	8,620	1,790	17.2

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Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
Revised January 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	5,280	3,986	1,294	24.5
Berkeley*	24,744	22,847	1,897	7.7
Boone*	8,968	7,949	1,019	11.4
Braxton	5,541	4,417	1,124	20.3
Brooke	10,070	8,805	1,265	12.6
Cabell*	38,584	35,172	3,412	8.8
Calhoun	3,381	2,509	872	25.8
Clay	3,272	2,511	761	23.3
Doddridge*	3,104	2,740	364	11.7
Fayette	18,092	14,960	3,132	17.3
Gilmer	3,178	2,765	413	13.0
Grant	5,238	4,292	946	18.1
Greenbrier*	15,319	11,987	3,332	21.8
Hampshire	6,546	5,692	854	13.0
Hancock	12,835	11,609	1,226	9.6
Hardy	4,533	3,935	598	13.2
Harrison*	31,642	27,796	3,846	12.2
Jackson	9,679	7,505	2,174	22.5
Jefferson*	15,470	14,721	749	4.8
Kanawha*	100,980	91,028	9,952	9.9
Lewis	7,974	6,584	1,390	17.4
Lincoln	7,154	5,695	1,459	20.4
Logan*	16,425	13,156	3,269	19.9
McDowell	11,207	8,870	2,337	20.9
Marion	24,432	20,375	4,057	16.6
Marshall*	16,421	14,323	2,098	12.8
Mason	9,115	7,177	1,938	21.3
Mercer	27,500	24,192	3,308	12.0
Mineral	11,804	10,138	1,666	14.1
Mingo	10,789	8,916	1,873	17.4
Monongalia*	32,081	29,778	2,303	7.2
Monroe*	4,829	4,283	546	11.3
Morgan	5,067	4,535	532	10.5
Nicholas	9,423	7,503	1,920	20.4
Ohio*	23,881	21,208	2,673	11.2
Pendleton	3,545	3,195	350	9.9
Pleasants	2,618	2,133	485	18.5
Pocahontas	4,590	3,827	763	16.6
Preston*	13,815	11,981	1,834	13.3
Putnam*	18,509	16,153	2,356	12.7
Raleigh	32,214	27,122	5,092	15.8
Randolph	12,008	9,804	2,204	18.4
Ritchie	5,290	4,529	761	14.4
Roane	6,308	5,084	1,224	19.4
Summers	4,861	3,922	939	19.3
Taylor	5,828	4,588	1,240	21.3
Tucker	3,517	2,919	598	17.0
Tyler	4,867	4,331	536	11.0
Upshur	9,071	7,483	1,588	17.5
Wayne*	17,380	15,405	1,975	11.4
Webster	3,232	2,614	618	19.1
Wetzel	9,082	7,690	1,392	15.3
Wirt	2,857	2,270	587	20.5
Wood*	42,047	37,521	4,526	10.8
Wyoming	9,439	7,722	1,717	18.2

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Revised 5/6/86

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
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Revised January 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Unadjusted)	115,431	106,959	8,472	7.3
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, (Seasonally Adjusted)	116,786	108,955	7,831	6.7
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	755,641	654,254	101,387	13.4
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	119,489	107,181	12,308	10.3
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - Ironton (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	128,362	111,471	16,891	13.2
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	72,516	63,853	8,663	11.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	74,094	64,392	9,702	13.1
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	32,214	27,122	5,092	15.8
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	27,500	24,192	3,308	12.0
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	34,746	30,536	4,210	12.1
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	24,432	20,375	4,057	16.6
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	25,393	21,105	4,288	16.9
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	40,214	37,568	2,646	6.6
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	18,092	14,960	3,132	17.3
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	45,896	41,759	4,137	9.0
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	20,148	16,270	3,878	19.2
WELCH (McDowell County)	11,207	8,870	2,337	20.9

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Revised 5/6/86

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

March 1986

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Fiscal Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings				Applicant/ Openings Fiscal Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End-of-Month
			Received Fiscal Year to Date 2/	Unfilled		Filled		
				Total	30 Days or More	Total		
TOTAL <u>3/</u>	116,323	37,705	24,113	4,699	3,568	22,095	4.8	8.0
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	8,369	2,898	950	257	165	361	8.8	11.3
Clerical and Sales	21,241	6,515	6,040	1,763	1,359	4,139	3.5	3.7
Services	12,620	3,826	6,389	958	605	4,641	2.0	4.0
Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry	560	206	136	51	42	121	4.1	4.0
Processing	1,836	749	434	75	66	283	4.2	10.0
Machine Trades	5,935	2,321	584	162	103	350	10.2	14.3
Benckwork	2,699	1,000	614	326	320	270	4.4	3.1
Structural Work	16,127	6,428	1,598	452	372	891	10.1	14.2
Miscellaneous	19,618	6,726	7,368	655	536	11,039	2.7	10.3
Transportation	5,488	2,221	540	107	62	288	10.2	20.8
Packaging and Materials Handling	8,407	2,277	6,669	488	419	10,682	1.3	4.7
Other <u>4/</u>	5,723	2,228	159	60	55	69	36.0	37.1
Entry Total <u>5/</u>	27,318	7,036	0	0	0	<u>6/</u>	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.

2/ Period covered: July 1, 1985, through March 31, 1986. Fiscal Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

March 1986

State UI Program Activity	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	Percent Change to Mar. 1986 From:	
				Feb. 1986	Mar. 1985
Total Initial Claims <u>1/</u>	6,697	9,301	6,623	-28.0	+1.1
Total Continued Weeks	131,943	128,171	135,749	+ 2.9	-2.8
Total Benefits Paid	\$16,328,064	\$15,649,466	\$15,548,132	+ 4.3	+5.0
Total Weeks Compensated	119,379	113,250	123,869	+ 5.4	-3.6
Average Weekly Payment	\$136.78	\$138.19	\$125.52	- 1.0	+9.0
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate <u>2/</u>	6.0	6.3	6.3	- 4.8	-4.8
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	(\$2,371,343)	(\$2,774,770)	(\$3,686,372)	xx	xx
UC Fund Deficit, End of Month	(\$288,188,589)	(\$274,040,257)	(\$314,845,254)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.

2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WHEN YOU NEED WORKERS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Summersville	521 Main Street	872-2950
Fairmont	213 Jackson Avenue	363-5550	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333			

Administrative Offices
112 California Avenue
Charleston, WV 25305-0112

Department of Employment Security
Charleston West Virginia 25305-0112

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